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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL XX NO 191 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

Govt.'s Apologia For Bengal Outrages Bill

Terrorists' Two Years' Record

RESPONSIBLE MINISTRY'S MAGIC WAND FUTILE

Home Member Seeks To Justify Emergency Measures

BILL REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

"What would be said of the Government if it shelved the question because the form of Government was on the point of being chang ed, and left to the new con stitution a country in dis order, a country running on on wrong lines?

THE APOLOGIA.

The terrorists and their organisation will not disappear as if by a magic wand the moment law and order pass into the hands of responsible Ministers. Knowing that, must not the existing Government do all in its powers to ensure that the administration it is handing over is one armed with all the powers that its experience has shown to be necessary to prevent this revolutionary conspiracy getting the upper hand".

Thus said Mr. R. N. Reid, Home Member, explaining the principles underlying the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Bill which he introduced in the Bengal Council this afternoon.

Moving the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee and explaining why such special measures were necessary, the Home Member said:

LONG LIST OF OUTRAGES

"Revolutionary conspiracy is always before us, and over acts which result from that conspiracy are only too frequently thrust upon our notice. To go no further back than December, 1931, we have the murder of Mr. Stevens at Comilla on December 14, the attempt on Sir Stanley Jackson on February 6, the murder of Mr. Douglas on April 30, at Midnapore, the murder of Captain Cameron on June 12 at Patiya in Chittagong, the murder of Mr. Kamakshya Prosad Sen on June 27, at Dacca, the fatal attack on Mr. Ellison on July 29 at Comilla and the attack on Sir Alfred Watson on August 5.

GRAVE SITUATION

This long list, following as it does a long list of outrages in 1930 and 1931, justifies the Government viewing the situation as a grave one which requires special measures to combat it."

Continuing the Home Member said that the special Powers Ordinance, which replaced the Emergency Powers Ordinance, was due to expire at the end of December and it was in order that the Government might still be in possession of special powers against terrorism that he asked the House to accept the Bill.fi

FOR CHITTAGONG

The Bill if passed into law could apply in the first instance, so far as Chapter One (which confers special powers on an strengthens the hands of the executive in searching for and arresting absconders) was concerned with Chittagong, but would be brought into force elsewhere if and when occasion arose. As for Chapter Two (which contains provisions to ensure speedy trial of cases) it concerned all Bengal.—A. P.

Bill Referred To Select Committee.

LATER.

The Bengal Council to-day referred to a Select Committee the Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Bill of Mr. R. N. Reid, the Home Member, by 72 votes to 20.

The Council rejected the non-official motion of Mr. S. C. Roy Choudhury to circulate the Bill for public opinion, by 68 votes to 26.—A. P.

"FUTILE BILL"

The oppositionists consisted mainly of Hindu members, while the Government was supported by European members, practically all Mahomedan members and a few Hindu members. A few Mahomedans remained neutral during the two divisions.

The main contention of the oppositionists was that the Bill would not achieve the objects it aimed at. They declared that in spite of the operation of the Ordinance on which the present bill was based terrorist activities had continued. They added that men who went out determined to murder with revolvers in one hand and poison in the other would not be affected by the Bill.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA WIN AGAINST GLOUCESTER

Home Team Puts Up Game Fight Against Heavy Odds

DACRE'S MERRY INNINGS

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The match between All-India and Gloucestershire which commenced at Bristol on Saturday ended to-day in a win for All-India by 55 runs.

The following were the final scores:

ALL-INDIA	236 and 390
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	239 and 341

With Indians leading by 396 runs, Gloucestershire opened their second innings to-day at Bristol in fine weather before a large crowd of spectators. The wicket was developing worn spots. Sinfield and Barnett began very sedately and made 26 runs in half an hour before the first wicket fell, Barnett being held by Limbdi at mid-on at a second attempt for 12. Ghulam Mahomed clean-bowled Sinfield for 34 and held Hammond off Jehangir Khan for 32 while Lyon was caught out by Lall Singh off the same bowler for four. The total at the lunch interval was 104 for 4, Neale and Dacre being not with with six and nine respectively.

Scores:—

GLOUCESTERSHIRE II INNINGS.

Sinfield, b Ghulam Mahomed	34
Barnett, c Limbdi, b Amar Singh	12
Hammond, c Ghulam Mahomed b Jehangir Khan	32
Lyon, c Lall Singh, b Jehangir Khan	4
Neale, c Kapadia, b Amar Singh	35
Dacre, l.b.w. b Amar Singh	95
Allen, c Limbdi, b Naoomal	27
Vandergucht batting	30
Parker, batting	7
Extras	12
Total (at tea for 7)	288

WORLD'S ENDURANCE RECORD

Mrs. Victor Bruce Begins Third Attempt

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Mrs. Victor Bruce began her third attempt on world's endurance record rising from Portsmouth from where she proceeds to Ipswick on the east coast where her second base is established and where misty weather is less likely to interfere in re-fuelling operations.

Communal Award Next Week

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

The following press communique is issued:—

The communal award of His Majesty's Government will be published simultaneously in England and India on the morning of Wednesday, August 17.—A.P.

COUNTY CRICKET

Sussex Unable To Force Win

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Following are the results of first class cricket matches which commenced on Saturday:—

SUSSEX vs. KENT: Sussex won on the first innings. Sussex 284 and 363 for 7 declared (James Langridge 104, Harry Parks 149, not out). Kent 282 and 241/7 for 5, (Harding 85, Ames 52, not out).

ESSEX vs. SOMERSET: Somerset won by one wicket and four runs. Essex 303 and 131 (White 5 for 37). Somerset 266 and 172 for 9. (Young 61, Brown 5 for 55).

NOTTS vs. LANCASHIRE: Notts won by 124 runs. Notts 232 and 245 for 3 declared, (Carr 61). Lancashire 221 and 132 (Tyldesley 57, Larwood 5 for 42).

STATES' BIG LEAD IN OLYMPIC GAMES

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Los Angeles.—The Olympic score card shows the first eight to-date as follows:—United States 434 points; France 150; Italy 126½; Finland 120; Sweden 119; Germany 108½; Britain 87 and Japan 58.

KEEPING NAZIS AT BAY!

Reichstag Muddle

CENTRE PARTY HOLDS KEY TO SITUATION

LONDON, August 9.

Berlin.—The political situation still remains hopelessly tangled and party haggling continues, but it may be taken for granted that Von Papen and Von Schleicher will be in the Government which presents itself to Reichstag on August 13.

Key to the situation remains with the Catholic Centre Party headed by ex-Chancellor Bruening, which will only tolerate the participation of Nazis on conditions which will prevent the latter's Ministers from running wild. The Centre Party will immediately overthrow the Government if attempts are made at experiments to which it objects.

Nazis will probably be offered a couple of minor Government posts with promise of something more important later.—Reuter.

"WANTED" BENGALI YOUTHS ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, August 9.

Indubhusan Burman, who was arrested in connection with terrorist outrages was discharged today by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, but rearrested under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Three Bengali youths "wanted" by the police in connection with terrorist outrages in Barisal and Tiperrah have just been arrested. —A.P.

The New Rupee Loan

Terms Of Subscription

A Notification by the Finance Department Government of India dated Simla, the 10th August 1932 states:—

Subscriptions for an issue of 5 per cent. Loan, 1940-43, will be received from the 17th August 1932. Subscriptions may be in the form of cash or of 5 per cent. Bons, 1933, or 6 per cent. Bonds, 1933-36. The loan will be closed without notice as soon as it appears that the total subscriptions in cash, in5 per cent. Bonds, 1933, and 6 per cent. Bonds, 1933-36, amount to approximately 25 crores (nominal value), and in any case not later than the 31st August 1932. If on the first day the total subscriptions exceed 25 crores partial allotment will be made to subscribers in cash. .. .. ..

The 5 per cent. Loan, 1940-43 is issued at Rs. 98 per cent. and is repayable at par not earlier than 1940 and not later than 1943.

DATE OF REPAYMENT

If not previously repaid, the loan will be repaid at par on the 1st October 1943. but the Government of India reserves to themselves the right to repay the loan, or any part of it, at par, on or after the 1st of October 1940, on giving three calender months' notice in the Gazette of India.

ISSUE PRICE

The issue price will be Rs. 98 for every Rs. 100 of the loan applied for.

INTEREST.

The loan will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from the 1st October 1932. Interest will be payable half-yearly on the 1st April and the 1st October, and will be liable to income-tax.

Interest from the date of application to the 30th September 1932, inclusive, will be paid at the time of issue of the new securities, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the nominal value of the loan.

CONVERSION TERMS

5 Per ctnt. Bonds, 1933, and 6 per cent. Bonds, 1933-36, will be accepted in subscription to the 5 per cent. Loan, 1940-43. as the equivalent of cash at Rs. 101 as. 3 and Rs. 102 as. 8, respectively, per Rs. 100 nominal of the bonds tendered. If the cash value of the bonds tendered is not an exact multiple of the issue price per cent. of the loan applied for, the tenderer will receive in cash at the time of issue of the new securities the amount by which the value of the bonds tendered exceeds the nearest lower multiple of the issue price.

In addition to the advance interest payable in accordance with paragraph 4 above, interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum (free of income-tax) on the 5 per cent. Bonds, 1933, and at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the 6 per cent. Bonds, 1933-36, up to the 31st August 1932, inclusive, on the bonds accepted for conversion will be paid in cash at the time of issue of the new securities.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

The loan will be issued in the form of—

(i) Stock, the applicants for which will be given Stock Certificates, or

(ii) Promissory Notes.

If no preference is stated by the applicants, the securities will be issued in the form of Promissory Notes.

Applications for the new loan must be for Rs. 100/- or a multiple of that sum.

Applications will be received at any of the following offices:—

(a) The Local Head Offices and Indian branches of the Imperial Bank of India: and

(b) Offices of the Controller of the Currency, Calcutta, and of the Accountants General, Madras and Burma.

Applications may be in the form attached hereto, or in any other form which states clearly the amount and description of the securities required, the full name and address of the applicant, and the treasury or sub-treasury at which he desires that interest shall be paid. Applications should be accompanied by the necessary payment in any of the forms mentioned below.

Payment may be made in any of the following forms:—

(a) In Cash or by Cheques.—Cheques accompanying applications presented at a Local Head Office or branch of the Imperial Bank of India should be drawn in favour of the Secretary and Treasurer, or the Agent of the branch, as the case may be. Cheques accompanying applications at a Government office should be drawn in favour of the Government officer to whom the application is presented.

(b) By Tender of 5 per cent. Bonds, 1933, or 6 per cent. Bonds, 1933-36, of which the nominal value is a multiple of Rs. 100.

Applicants who tender bonds in payment must transfer such bonds to Government, (a) in the case of Promissory Notes, by endorsing these with words "Pay to the Governor General in Council" over their signature, and (b) in the case of Stock, by signing the form of transfer deed on the Back of the Stock Certificate before a witness.

If partial allotment is made in respect of subscriptions received in cash, a proportionate refund will be made at the time of issu of the new securities. No interest will be paid on the amount so refunded.

Brokerage will be paid at the rate of 1/16 per cent. to recognised brokers and bankers on applications for the loan bearing their stamp.

Applications accompanied by subscriptions in 5 per cent. Bonds, 1933, or 6 per cent. Bonds, 1933-36, will also be received at the London Office of the Imperial Bank of India.

Advance interest and cash payments due in accordance with paragraph 4 and 5 above will be paid by the London Office of the Imperial Bank of India by means of rupee drafts on India which will be negotiated by the Bank, if the recipient so desires, at the current rate on the date of payment of subscription.

The London office of the Imperial Bank of India will send advice to the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, of all applications received by them, and the latter will forward the scrip direct to the applicants.

No Co-operation Till R. T. C. Method Is Restored

ONE MORE PROTEST AGAINST HOARE PLAN

POONA, Aug. 9.

The Servants of India Society has released for publication the following manifesto signed by a number of Indian leaders:—

"We consider that the new procedure announced by the Secretary of State for India on June 17 is so grave a departure from the Round Table Conference method as to be unacceptable. It does away with ideas of equality during discission between British and Indian delegates and agreement between them as the basis of the proposals to be laid before Parliament.

WHAT IS R. T. C. METHOD.

The Round Table Conference method was devised with the especial object of securing these two ideas and its procedure could easily be adapted to ensure expedition. We cannot conceive how the R. T. C. method can be described as abrogating or bringing into question the ultimate supremacy of Parliament.

NON-CO-OPERATE

In the circumstances we are clearly of opinion that the best interests of the country require that those of our countrymen who may be invited to assist in the further stages of consituation making should withhold co-operation unless and until the former method is restored."

SIGNATORIES

The signatories to the manifesto include the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Sir Syed Ali Imam, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Rai Rajeshwar Bali, Raja Sir Rampal Singh, Sadiq Hasan M.L.A., Dewan Bahadur Daulat Rai, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Rai Bahadur Durgadas, Sardar Mehtab Singh, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar, Dr. Naidu, Mayor of Poona, Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, C. Y. Chintamani, M. R. Jayakar, B. S. Kamat, H. N. Kunzru, G. K. Devadhar, A. P. Sen, Lucknow, Syed Ali Zaheer, M.L.C., Thakur Hanuman Singh, M.L.C., N. P. Asthana, V. R. Shinde, P. N. Rajbhoj (Depressed Classess leader) Sachidanand Sinha, V. N. Chandavarkar, M. L. Puri, V. Pochkhanwalla, Shamsuddin Hassan, General Secretary, Central Labour Federation, Punjab, Gajadhar Prasad, M.L.C., and L. R. Gokhale, M.L.C.—A. P.

WORLI "TAXI HOLD-UP" MYSTERY

Fresh Arrest Of Three Muslims

The Crime Branch of the Bombay C. I. D. have succeeded in unravelling the mystery surrounding the crime which occurred at Worli last week when a taxi driver was held up at the point of revolver and robbed.

THREE MUSLIMS ARRESTED

Late on Tuesday night Inspector Dyer of the C. I. D. raided a building at Play House, (Grant Road Corner) and Foras Road and arrested three Muslims who are alleged to have committed the daring crime. The raiding party consisted of Sub-Inspector Pathan, Sub-Inspector Kokje both of the C. I. D. and several plain clothes men.

ROOM SEARCHED

In the course of the search of the room in which the suspects were arrested the police found the suits which were worn by them at the time of the alleged hold up. The police did not find the revolver.

It was first suspected that some Anglo-Indians were responsible for the hold-up and the police had arrested two Anglo-Indians and a Ceylonese in this connection but they were let off as there was no evidence against them.

On further inquiries the police have arrested the present suspects who are strongly believed to be connected with the offence.

STORY OF THE HOLD-UP.

The daring hold-up it will be recalled took place last week in the early hours of Wednesday morning. Three persons engaged the taxi of Bernard Francis Xavier near Charni Road Junction. They went to Worli and thence to Mahim. On their way they visited a tea ship and posed as C.I.D. men in search of some criminals.

On their way back they stopped the car at Worli and threatening the driver at the point of revolver robbed him of his day's earnings.

The local C.I.D. were on the track of the culprits since then and two days after the crime arrested three persons but they were let off as there was no evidence against them.

SENT TO THE GALLOWS

Bombay, Tuesday.

Hussein Ahmed, a Mahomedan aged 48, was put up, before Mr. Justice Barlee and a special jury at the High Court Sessions, charged with murdering a Hindu "ghati" on May 28 last during the communal riots.

The jury, by a majority of 6 to 3, found the accused guilty of murder. His lordship, accepted the verdict and sentenced him to death.

The accused received the sentence with calmness. This is the first time a capital punishment has been awarded in connection with the recent communal riots in the city.

THEFT IN MADRAS CHURCH

MADRAS, August 9.

The police arrested last night a man named Koti Reddy for house-breaking and theft in the St. Francis Xavier Church in Broadway in addition to four other arrests already made.—A.P.

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A R 7697

WANTED FOR OVERSEAS:—Competent STENOGRAPHERS, HEAD SHARE TRANSFER CLERKS, OVERSEERS, ARCHITECTURE and MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMEN, MECHANICAL GAS ENGINEERS, CARRIAGE-EXAMINERS, GIN FITTERS, COACH BUILDERS and SPRINGSMITHS. Apply in person with original Certificates to P. DUBASH & CO., Recruiting Contractors, Sultan Munzil, Chira Bazaar, Girgaon Road, Bombay.
A R7688.

WANTED—Some energetic YOUNGMEN and LADIES, wishing to earn more than Rs. 100 per month, by working in leisure hours without investing any capital. Get free particulars from THE NATIONAL TRADING CO., LUDHIANA.
A R 7720

POST—STENOGRAPHER to His Highness. Salary upto Rs. 1,000/- according to qualifications, Minimum speed of 200 words a minute and thorough knowledge of English essential. Knowledge of Hindi preferred. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before 15th August, 1932 to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to HIS HIGHNESS SHRI RAJ RISHI DEV, of Alwar.
A 5292

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from respectable gentlemen and businessmen for the post of DISTRICT ORGANISERS in every District on a monthly allowance of Rs. 75 to start with plus a decent commission. The Company has started Life Insurance business after depositing Government Security. Also wanted a Chief Agent for the Province. The applicant must have experience in business and must have to give sufficient security. Apply stating past experience and testimonials to the Managers, Messrs. Banerjee Brothers, The United Assurance, Limited, 14, Clive Street, Calcutta.
A 5181

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—An experienced MUSLIM ORGANISER to work at Ajmer for B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union, Lower Parel, Bombay. Apply in person SECRETARY.
A R7733

A DEMONSTRATOR in Mechanical dentistry, must be well up in all branches of Gold, Bridge, casting and sevaging work. Apply sharp stating salary required: THE COLLEGE OF AMERICAN DENTISTRY, Girgaum, Bombay.
R 7735

WANTED—CLERKS, desiring Railway and Government Services, immediate appointments, subject approvals. Apply for necessary prescribed form remitting Rupee one SUPDT., RECRUITMENT SCHEME, Delhi. No consideration without proper form
A R 7736

HURRY UP—Time too short—WANTED—Educated and influential ladies and gentlemen everywhere on liberal terms with fixed salary or commission bonuses and gratuity. Apply GENERAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION LTD., Lahore.
A R 7735

WANTED—Energetic and capable CANVASSERS for famous business. Pay Rs. 75, 125 and 250/- and commission of 12½ per cent. 15. and 20 per cent according to ability. Apply sharp for Prospectus to the SOVEREIGN TEA SUPPLYING CORPORATION, Mettupalaiyam, Nilgris
A R 7734

WANTED—Qualified SUGAR CHEMIST with practical experience for manufacturing Sugar and Distillery for Uganda, British East Africa. Apply to NANJI KALIDAS, 15/23, Ganeshwadi, Bombay.
A R 7712

WANTED for the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd., established 1871, AGENTS and ORGANISERS all over Bombay Presidency. Highest bonus of Rs. 26/- and Rs. 21/- declared. Novel plans introduced. Excellent terms to the right man. Apply Bombay Presidency Chief Agents:—MOHAN SONS & CO., 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R7686

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Electrical Engineering at Bombay. Preparation for London City & Guild's Examination. Prospectus on 1½ anna stamps. ROYAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE Naisarak, Delhi.
A R 7601

Agents Wanted

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS in the Bombay Presidency for THE MUTUAL ASSURANCE BANK LTD. Terms liberal. Apply to SECRETARY, 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.
A R7730A

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C R 7699

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E R 7683

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CATARACT—No matter ripe or unripe. No risk of operation. Safe, sure and guaranteed cure in four weeks. For full particulars apply:—SRI WORKS, Beadon Street, Calcutta (B. C.)
P R 7672 B

Trade Announcement

FINEST NILGIRI ORANGE PEKOE TEA 3000 lbs available for immediate sale at a ridiculously reduced rate of annas 0-8-0 per lb. free delivery to clear the stock. Only interested buyers apply for samples. No brokers. THE ANGLO-BURMA TEA CO., Post Office Box No. 6, MADRAS.
T R 7725

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Every one from any part of India can send two questions by post to Mahmoud Bey at his Office at Wakefield House, Ballard Estate, Opposite New Customs House, Bombay, and will receive correct Spiritual answers to his questions in any matter regarding his life free of charges for one month—till end of AUGUST, 1932.

Personal visit will be with the usual charges Rs. 5/- for three questions.
P R7709

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY—Earn your lost money in a few days, AMERICAN COTTON FORECAST, sure chance. The undermentioned August dates are sure chances for all. Up-country orders accepted. August 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 19, 20, 22; 23; 24; 25; 29; 30. Prof. SWAMI DATT, Shahapur House, Cawasjee Patel Street.
P R7728

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch. Per Insertion.	
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on WEDNESDAY, the 10th Instant at 11 o'clock (S.T.).

KEKABHAI PREMCHAND, Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 9th August, 1932.
5349.

FOR SALE

ONE STEAM LAUNCH of 90-Tons, Complete Excellent Condition.

Two seagoing, sailing vessels of 22 tons and 21 tons respectively, complete and in excellent conditions.

For particulars apply to:—
A. LOGSDAIL.
Dy: Supdt. of Lighthouses
Old Custom House, Fort.
Bombay.

Bombay, 5th August, 1932.
5324.

Public Notices

NOTICE

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

The new Session of the Aligarh Muslim University will commence on the 1st of October, 1932. Formal admissions to all classes will begin on the 26th September, 1932, and close on the 6th October, 1932. Admissions of Day-scholars to all classes except M.A. and M.Sc. will be made on the 29th and 30th September, 1932. Admissions to the M.A. and M.Sc. classes will be made on the 4th October, 1932. Day-scholars will have to fill up a special form to be obtained from the Proctor's Office. This form must be handed over to the Proctor, duly filled in by the 27th September, 1932. Applications for admission must be made on the prescribed form with Migration and other necessary certificates. In view of the expected rush of students, candidates for admission are advised to make the proper application at as early a date as possible. In all cases where applications are found to be in order, candidates will receive promise of admission soon after their applications have been received.

Students seeking admission to the B.T. Class are advised to obtain the combined Syllabus and Prospectus (price -/4/-) of the Training College from the Muslim University Book Depot and make their applications on the Forms attached thereto, giving all the details and enclosing all the necessary certificates. Applications for admission to the B. T. Class must reach the Registrar on or before the 15th August, 1932.

Financial help in various shapes for students is available, and the authorities have also recently not only effected some reduction in the fees to be charged but have also for the convenience of the students arranged to receive the Admission charges in instalments. Detailed information will be found in the University Prospectus which can be had free of cost from the Registrar.

In addition to the various scholarships mentioned in the Prospectus the following extra scholarships will also be awarded to suitable candidates:—

B.Th. PREVIOUS.

4 Scholarships of Rs. 50/- each a month for the full working months of the Session. These to be awarded after a preliminary Test in Arabic and Theology.

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Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of Great Britain Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MUNDKUR RAMRAO, late of Calcutta Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, in the employ of Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Culcutta, Deceased, limited to the period until either Mundkur Ratnakar and Mundkur Kamlakar, the sons of the deceased attains majority.

MUNDKUR SITABAI RAMRAO, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, the widow of the deceased, residing at Chikalwadi, without the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Thirtieth day of July in the year of Our Lord One Thousand-nine-hundred and thirty two and in the twenty third year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

E. FAHEY.

The 30th day of July, 1932.
Messrs. DABHOLKAR & JESHTARAM,
Petitioners' Attorneys

5352

AUCTION SALES

DALAL MEHTA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
Agakhan Building, Dalal Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT FORAS ROAD, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Thacoredas and Madgaokar, attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Noor-Jehan Allabux and Vazir Jehan Allabux Messrs. DALAL MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property at Foras Road, on SUNDAY, the 14th August, 1932, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 16th March, 1928, made between the Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part:

ALL that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and bungalow standing thereon situate, lying and being at Foras Road, near Falkland Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 930 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 154, New No. 1365C, Old Survey No. 50, New Survey No. 2|6934, Cadastral Survey No. 158, of Tardeo Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'E' Ward Nos. 2932, 2933 and Street No. 160-I, and bounded on or towards the East and South by the property of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company, on or towards the West by the vacant land of the Bombay Municipality and on or towards the North by the Foras Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Thacoredas and Madgaokar, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at 31-33, Hamam Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

DALAL MEHTA & CO.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS

Under Instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 10th August, 1932, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building St. No 19: Case No 23: Parel Chawl Road. (Toolsirampada).

Building St. Nos 105/107: 101: 103: Case Nos 121: 122: Naravan Dhru Street

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALES

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 ADDITIONAL SITES FOR PETROL TANKS AND PUMPS TO BE LEASED FOR A PERIOD OF 3 YEARS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the rights to lease:—

(1) Bhendi Bazar Road Junction with Babula Tank Road.
(2) Mumbadevi Road.
(3) Tardeo Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and the plan of the sites apply to the undersigned.

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AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF KAMATIPURA BAZAR ROAD AND KAMATIPURA 2ND STREET, VITHALWADY, TELWADY, MASJID STREET CROSS LANE, AND COOMBHARWADA STREET DADAR,

Under instructions from Messrs Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee Mr. Haji Ahmed Mahomed Bhiwandiwalla and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Mr. Oomer Tyeb Aba Shariff Oosman Tyeb Aba Shariff and Suleman Tyeb Aba Shariff in exercise of the power of sale vested in the Mortgagee under a Mortgage, dated the 25th October, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT & CO will sell by Public Auction the following properties on the dates mentioned below:—

LOT NO. 3.—On TUESDAY, the 16th August, 1932 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises:—

All those pieces of quit and ground rent land now joined into one with dwelling house at the junction of Kamatipura Bazar Road and Kamatipura 2nd Street, about 256 sq. yards, Street Nos. 138-140-140A and bounded on the East by Kamatipura Bazar Road, on the West by the property of Erappa Govendor, on the North by sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Khairaj Rama and on the South by Kamatipura 2nd Street.

LOT NO. 4.—On WEDNESDAY, the 17th August 1932 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

LOT NO. 4.—All that piece of Fazandari land with dwelling house at Telwady, about 107 sq yards, Street Nos. 23 to 27 and bounded on the North by Telwady, on the South by Harji Jiva's property on the East by the property of Damodar Narayan and on the West by the property of Bhimji Lalji.

LOT NO. 2—On MONDAY, the 22nd August 1932 at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.) on the premises:—

LOT No 2—All that piece of quit and ground rent land with dwelling house at Masjid Street Cross Lane, about 125 sq. yards, Street No. 3 and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the West by Masjid Street Cross Lane, on the North by the property of Jithan Ookhu and on the South by the property of Ismail Haji Ibrahim.

LOT NO. 5—On TUESDAY the 23rd August, 1932, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece of land formerly consisting of several pieces of land partly of Government Toka land and partly of Mahim (Bombay) Pension and Tax with dwelling house at Dadar Road, and Coombharwada Street, Dadar, the pieces of Government Toka land at Dadar Road, bearing Street Nos. 1059 to 1063 about 4440 sq. yards, and piece of Mahim Pension and Tax land at Coombharwada Road being portion of a larger plot of land which admeasures about 4564 sq. yards, and which larger plot bears Street Nos. 757, 758, 758A, and admeasuring about 88.44 sq. yards and the entire premises herein described admeasuring in the aggregate about 4528 sq. yards and bounded on the East partly by the property of Haji Valli Karim and partly by the property of Dharamdas Atmaram, on the West partly by the property of Martin Ho DeSouza and partly by the property of the Church of R. S. D. Salvaco, on the North by the property of Pedro Antonio and on the South by the Public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

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	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	20,00,000

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Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

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	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

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Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

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Authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Issued & Subscribed	25,00,000 0 0
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THE BEAST OF THE CITY

FULL STORY OF THE SCREEN PLAY

The following is the full story of the screen play "The Beast of the City", now showing at the Capitol Cinema. It is adapted by Jack Lait from the original motion picture story by W. R. Burnett.

CHAPTER V

Fightin' Jim Fitzpatrick had four loves in his life. Beneath his rugged exterior beat a stout and sentimental heart. For twenty years he had been wedded to his wife and to his job. He had been true to both. And the day he donned his rookie uniform he led Mary to the altar. She was as proud of him as a flat as she was as a captain.

Then there was little Michael, just turned seven, Fug-nosed, freckle-faced and full of youthful deviltry, the sun rose and set in his father. And Fitz he would not have swapped his boy for a throne.

—Ed, his younger brother, was like a son to him, too. Ten years older, Jim had educated him, guided him, fought for him and placed him on the police force where he had become a sergeant. Ed's carefree, unconventional wa was the source of constant owrry to the man who had disciplined his own character with the temper of hardest steel. And like steel he was flexible and bending to Ed's youthful frolics and follies. But he watched him with a wary and fatherly eye.

On the Sunday morning, two days after the Belmonte fiasco, Fitz was in the bathroom shaving, when his brother Ed, attired in shoes, socks, trousers and undershirt, his hair dishevelled and his eyes bloodshot, but grinning, came in. Fitz took one look at him, frowned and shook his head.

"Hitting it up again, eh?" he asked, squinting into the mirror and drawing the razor down his cheek.

"I don't believe you ever were young, Jim," growled Ed, taking a seat on the edge of the bathtub and rubbing his head. "I was just out on a little party—and what a party—and what a head!"

"Yeah, well listen," and Fitz wiped his face with a steaming hot towel, 'I got a few things to buzz to you——"

"Now, don't start that!" exclaimed Ed.

'No, not that—it's about Belmonte and his mob."

"They'll hang themselves. There's no use worrying. If they killed those Dopey Boys they'll get theirs from the other side. It looks like to me it's better to let them bump each other off—"

"Its murder, though. And Belmonte gets away with it. He rubs them out and he rubs in it. It's a personal fight from now. I'm goink to clean up that gang."

Ed shrugged indifferently.

"It's a waste of time. You'll get no thanks. He's got this man's town all sewed up. Got the dough and the drag. You're goin' to step on the toes of some of the big boys who'll make it hot for you—"

"What the hell's the matter with you? You're a cop, ain't you? or ain't you? Lay down in front of a big slime like that and let him tramp all over you?"

"Don't get personal, papa. Nobody's trampin' over me. I know you've got to lay for guys like Belmonte—that's that."

"That's a dandy line of talk. Listen. You wear a police badge don't you——"

"Listen yourself—did you see the mornin' papers' I read 'em on the way home last night. I was a little woozy, I'll admit, but the chief made some mighty broad statements—drastic cleanup in the department—and all that."

"Yes, yes, I know, but I though I could bank on you. I've got a little job for you."

Ed looked soberly at his brother.

"You know you can lay your life on me, Jim. Spill it.

"That's better," and he placed both hands on his brother's shoulders and looked earnestly into his eyes. "Now, I'm going to build up a case against Belmonte that no habeas corpus writs or fixed judges can tear down. Being on the Vice Detail, you get around more than I do. Well, keep your ears and eyes open and give me the slightest tip you get—that's all."

"I start tomorrow morning—right after the line-up. Now lemme wash my funny pan."

Dirty-face Joe's hole in the wall was a grappa joint. To the riff-raff of the river front underworld he served his hellish liquor, raw alcohol distilled from new grape wine—served it to a motley horde—panhandlers, stevedores, river rats, dope shovers, pick-pockets and pallor-faced gigolos who made their living by from and with women. The floor was covered with sour sawdust, the place foul smelling, and the tables, used in lieu of a bar were pitted from the bites of the snag-toothed liquor and embers of smouldering salt-water stogies.

Dirty-face Joe carried his bottle on his hip, served his customers in water glasses and had the reputation of having killed his man with a butcher knife. He got fifteen cents a drink and after forty-five cents had been collected he either let his customer sleep the effects off or tossed him through the door. One of his regular customers was Humpy the Mushroom, a pinch-faced, saffron-mugged weasel of the holes and dives of the docks.

Humpy the Mushroom sauntered into the place, nodded to two men with caps down over their eyes who were whispering at a table in the corner.

"Gimme a shot, Joe," he hoarsed, without sitting down, and reaching out a grimy thin hand which trembled as with the ague. Joe looked at him without a word and reached out his paw. Humpy the Mushroom grinned and counted out two nickels and five pennies. He was just putting the glass to his lips when Ed Fitzpatrick walked in. Without hesitating he went straight up to Humpy and knocked the glass from his hand.

'Come on, Mush!" he exclaimed. There was a sudden silence in the room. Dirty-face Joe slunk back against the wall.

'Aw—I didn' do nothin'" whimpered Humpy.

"Just drunk—come on!" was the sharp command. Strong fingers closed around his emaciated arm and Humpy went out of the door unceremoniously. Outside, Ed hailed a cab which seemed to be conveniently hovering near. Inside, Humpy leaned back and grinned.

'A'l right, stool—what do you know?" asked Ed.

"That was big-time work—you takin' me out like that'" admiringly chirped Humpy. "Got a ciggare?"

—Ed produced a cigarette and took one himself.

'Never mind the gravy. What do you know about the Dopey job?' he asked.

"Well—' shrugged Humpy.

Was there a dame mixed up in it?"

"Dey tell me Dopey was out wit' some blonde moll that night—"

"Was she one o' the Belmonte mob?"

'Dat's what's goin' aroun'. Dey say she was workin' in his office—but I don't t'ink she's workin' dere no more—get me?"

'Okay. What else?"

'Dey say de Belmonte crowd's plenny sore on your brudder. He better have peepes in de back of his bean"

"What you mean?"

"Dat dey might try'n frame him—see?"

Humpy, thoroughly composed and smoking his cigarette with a grandiloquent air, grinned.

"Say," he said, his tone a whine again. 'Dat guy Kelly—he's after me again for breakin' me parole. Tell him to lay off—eh?"

"All right, stool. But what else did you hear about by brother? Come clean or I'll get dirty."

"Dat's all I heard—dey're out to get him."

"They wouldn't dare, the rats," muttered Ed, bitterly.

'I only hears dis—I don't know nothin'"

"Well, you keep your nose clean and your ears open," warned Ed. "Now I'm goin' to let you out a block from head quarters and you stay away from that grappa dive tonight—hear?"

"Ain't you got a buck?" Humpy was whining again. "I gotta have me smoke. You spilled me smoke——"

"An' you didn't spill a thing. If I catch you holding out on me you won't go up the river—you'll go in the river—Scram, scum!"

CHAPTER VI

Sergeant Ed Fitzpatrick of the Vice Squad sat gingerly on the edge of the over-stuffed red-plush chair. Young, healthy and vibrant with the joy of living, Ed had an eye for feminine beauty—even under these circumstances Daisy Beaumont, draped in a negligent posture on the couch, attired in a black peignoir which was in direct contrast to her milk-white skin and her platinum locks, indolently smoking a cigarette, was to him a sight to be admired, an animal whose allure could not be ignored—a fascinating female.

Ed was tall, handsome, well-set up, of an ebullient nature, more ready to smile than to frown, out for a good time rather than work or worry. His hair was dark and his eyes were Irish blue, twinkling beneath heavy black eyebrows. His nose was straight, his lips were wide and full, and his chin came out at the proper angle to show that daring and determination were there when called for.

Daisy had the compactness of

(Continued on page 4).

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THE BEAST OF THE CITY

(Continued from page 3.)

body of a trained dancer. She might have seemed thin at casual glance until one felt her arm or looked more closely at the fullness of her silk clad leg above her trim, neat ankle. Her forehead was smooth and high, her nose pert and her eyes sky-blue and tantalizing. Her lips did not need widening by rouge and her teeth, small and white, glistened with highlights.

"Toss your hat on the table, copper, and tell me what you got on your chest," she purred, flicking the ashes of her cigarette to the floor and smiling sirenically.

"I just dropped in to pay a friendly visit," said Ed warily, twirling his hat in his hand and glancing appraisingly up and down her well-formed figure, tightly wrapped in black and clinging silk.

"Oh, then I must play hostess!" exclaimed Daisy, throwing her feet, encased in black mules on the floor, and sitting up. "There's beer on the ice—right beer——"

"No—thanks—just to talk."

"It isn't often I have the opportunity to entertain bulls who drop in just to talk."

Ed did not reply, but looked about the room, noting the Chinese rugs and lamps, the low divan, the frou-frous scattered here and there and several marionette dolls planted at advantageous points.

"Stenographer, eh?" he summed up at last. "You got a pretty nifty layout for a stenographer. How much does Belmonte pay you?"

"Well, in the first place," smiled Daisy, "crossing her legs, the black wrapper falling apart to reveal her bare knees. "Another girl shares this place with me and pays half the expense. In the second place, Belmonte doesn't pay me anything—now."

"No "

"No—I walked out on his yesterday."

"Yeah? Why?"

"Oh, I didn't like his system," she fell back with a yawn. "I don't mind takin' orders—but there's one decision that's always up to me." She stretched her arms above her head, which caused the dress to creep further up her legs. Ed snorted.

"Come on—get up and sit up like a lady," he snapped petulantly. "I know that trick. I don't fall for no molls—right now."

Daisy bobbed up quickly and primly adjusted her skirt.

"Don't play me for so dumb, mister," she said angrily. "I'm not built that way."

"Huh! You're built great—but you can still be dumb."

"Thanks!"

"Now listen," and Ed leaned forward looking her directly in the eye. "Where were you the nigh the Dopey Boys were rubbed out?"

"Oh, the coroner said they were down her eyebrows in thought. "Oh, I know—I was in Celli's until two in the morning. With a guy who was so cockeyed he asked me to marry him."

"Got a good alibi, eh?" growled Ed, "But how do you know just what night it was—they were hanging there a long while before they were found."

"Oh, the coroner said dthey were there two days," pouted Daisy. "So I figured it out. Anyway, I was in Celli's every night that week."

"You didn't know Dopey at all, eh?"

"Say—I know a few boys in the rackets. Can't help it. But I don' know anything about their business. They were only around me when they were friendly and having a good time—not arguing."

Ed sank back with a sigh.

"Did you chirp somethin' about beer?" he asked.

"Sure—I'll get it."

"Belmonte's, I suppose."

"I suppose. What a detective."

She got up and passed close by him. As she did she filliped the top of his hair.

Nice curls you got," she said, and disappeared behind a screen. Ed felt a not unfamiliar titillation down his back. He gritted his teeth.

"Damn that jane—I'll show her," he muttered, tossing his hat over on the divan. He could hear the opening and closing of the refrigerator door, the rattle of the bottles and glasses, and finally, shs appeared with a tray with six brown pint bottles and two tall glasses. She sat them on a small stand which she drew in front of the couch.

"Come on over here—you can forget you are a copper for a few minutes," she teased. Ed got up, opened two of the bottles, sniffed at one of them and then poured the glasses full, the white, creamy foam evenly capping off the transfucent, amber-colored liquid.

"Here's to your brother, Captain Fitzpatrick," she said, bowing her head over her glass but looking up at him.

"Say—er, what's the idea?" demanded Ed, his face flushing.

"Oh, nothin', but I know he did me a good turn—got me out o' that mess I was in—when I was framed—I don' see any harm in thinkin' well of him and drinkin' to him, do you?"

"No, I suppose not," said Ed slowly, sipping his liquor. He sat down beside her. "He's my God, Jim is."

"Why did he do it?" asked Daisy leaning over so that her arm touched that of Ed.

"I don' know," Ed mused, "He's that way—just a square guy—didn't know you from Eve."

"Well, I worship him for it—and I think he's got a swell brother," this in saccarine tones. Ed turned and looked down at her. Her eyes were wide with frankness and sincerity. He caught a whiff of perfume, intermingled with the intoxicating odor of her hair.

"Let's go another bottle," he said quickly.

"Suits me," she said, sinking back.

He poured the glasses full again.

"Ed," he said to himself, "You're slipping!"

"Well," he began in a hard tone, "if you're such a hot friend o' my brother's an' you think so much o' me—why don't you do something for us?"

"Me?" she queried, all her attention on her glass of beer. "What can I do?"

"Oh, you can—well, nothing right now."

For a moment they sat in silence. Then she edged closer to him.

"Listen, Irish, I like you—like you a lot," she said at last, and when Ed looked at her again he knew she meant it. He had heard that before—in those same tones. He had known many women, had played around plenty. He had—

"Are you married?" she asked naively.

"No—why do you ask?"

"Oh, I thought all cops were married."

"Me for variety," he grinned somewhat sheepishly. She was closer to him now. He could feel the warmth of her body. His arm went around her waist and their lips met. Her glass fell to the floor with a clatter.

SLAUGHTER OF CATTLE IN INDIA

—:o:—

Plea For Regulation

PROVISION OF PASTURE GROUNDS URGED

At the all-India Cow Conference Association annual meeting, held under the presidency of Hon. Mr. Justice M. N. Mukerjee, at Calcutta, the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) This meeting views with deep concern the indiscriminate slaughter of nearly 10 millions of cattle every year, which is causing a serious diminution of cattle in the country, and respectfully calls upon all Provincial Governments to regulate the slaughter of cattle in public slaughterhouses, as has been done by the Central Provinces Government, in their Notification No. 1236-955-XIII dated the 31st May, 1932, by which the slaughter of (a) all pregnant animals, (b) animals in milk, (c) all cows, (d) all animals upto the age of 9. except sheep and goats, has been prohibited.

(2) That in consideration of the fact that the want of pasture lands has caused the deterioration and depletion of cows, and a consequent scarcity in the supply of milk and milk products this Conference recommends:

(a) That the Government will be pleased to take immediate steps, by legislation or otherwise, to provide adequate pasture grounds for every town and village from the Provincial revenues or from the funds of the local authorities;

(b) That Zamindars and rayats will be pleased to provide for such pasture lands for grazing wherever possible;

(c) That the Government Zamindars and Raiyats will be pleased to take necessary steps for the protection and maintenance of existing pasture lands.

FODDER-CROPS.

3. That in view of the scarcity and high price of fodder which frequently prevail, urgent and suitable arrangements be made by the Government, Zamindars and Raiyats to increase the outturn of such fodder-crops, by the provision of seeds for the same together with other facilities.

4. That the Government do arrange for the provision of cheap and speedy transport by land and water for cattle, fodder crops, dairy products, etc.

5. That in view of the gradual deterioration in the milk-producing capacity of Indian cattle due to bad breeding, chiefly caused by the lack of good and sufficient breeding bulls and diversion of Brahmini Bulls for purposes other than breeding, this Conference suggests:—

(a) That the Government will be pleased to counteract the evil effect of 'res-nullius' judgments regarding Brahamini Bulls by requisite legislation, and

(b) that the Government will be pleased to authorise all Municipalities and other local authorities to keep an adequate number of good and healthy bulls for breeding purposes in every town and village within the easy reach of the people and within the area of different wards in Municipal Corporations.

CATTLE DISEASES.

6. That this Conference recommends that measures be adopted by the Government and other local authorities for the prevention of deaths of cattle from diseases, by providing more veterinary hospitals in the country, as well as in different wards of Municipal Corporations of big Indian towns, and for the provision of institutions for the training of go-vaids and also for the compilation and circulation of pamphlets on the prevention and treatment of bovine diseases.

7. That this Conference recommends to the Government that the trade in dry meat for export to Burma and other places which has caused a serious diminution in the cattle of the country, and has been consequently injurious to the best interest of the people be immediately stopped.

8. That this conference urges upon the local Governments to take steps to stop the Phuka process which causes so much injury to the cows and thus leads to their premature slaughter in the prime of their lives, by providing for closer inspection of cattle sheds and also by providing deterrent punishment.

9. That the public be urged to form societies in different areas whose main objects will be (a) preservation and improvement of cattle (b) provision for pasture lands and fodder crops and (c) for the sale of milk and milk products on the most advantageous terms, and that those societies be affiliated to this Association.

CONCESSIONS FOR TRANSPORT

10. That the Railway and Marine Board authorities be requested to grant concessions for the transport of dry cattle and breeding bulls and for the transport of fodder and dairy products.

11. That the President be authorised to send copies of the resolutions to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, as also to the hea of the local authorities and to the press.

"A BEAUTIFUL BRIDE NEEDS NO DOWRY."

THIS is literally true in some countries. Even in India it is true that a beautiful bride needs LESS dowry.

In the Indian climate beauty, unless carefully tended, fades quickly. It is the Wise Mother's pleasant duty to see that her daughters are encouraged both by precept and example to develop and preserve their youthful charm in the best and easiest possible way.

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Total Assurance Inforce over ...	Rs.	2,00,00,000
Invested Funds over	Rs.	42,00,000
Annual Income nearly	Rs.	13,00,000
Claims Paid over	Rs.	18,00,000
Expense Ratio		28.2 p. c.

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or
B. S. VAIDYA, Chief Agent, 3428 Reid Road, Ahmedabad

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CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu—Shravan Shood 8, 1938
Parsi—Aspandad 8, 1301
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Akhar 7, 1351
Sunrise 6h 18m
Sunset 7h 10m
Highide—6-15, 17-36
Lowtide—12-00
Phases of the moon:—Full moon 16th Aug. 7h 12m p.m. last quarter 24th Aug., 0h. 51m., p.m.; New moon, 1st Sept. 1 h 25 m: a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee. 4-10 p.m.
THURSDAY, August 11
Municipal Corporation 4-40 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

Capitol: "Beast of the City." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empress: "Strangers May Kiss". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empire: "Brothers". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior: "His Woman". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Globe: "Chatra-Bakavali". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. matinee Friday at 3 p.m.
Krishna Cinema: "Gulbakavli". Daily 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
Opera House: "Merchant of Venice" Daily 6 and 10 p.m.
Pathe: "Scarface". Daily 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Palace Talkies (Byculla): "A Free Soul." Daily 6-30 and 9-30 Thursday matinee 4 p.m.
Rialto: "See America Thirst" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Wellington: "Paris-Beguin". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—1 p.m. Selection of Gramophone Records; 7 p.m. Book Talk by the "Bookman"; 9 p.m. News in Hindu, New York Opening, Liverpool Closing and Bombay Current Rates; 9-20 p.m. Classical and Light Music by Miss Goklibai with Dattaram Parwatkar (Sarangi).

TODAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon Selection of gramophone records, 7 p.m. Light Music by A V Joshi (vocal) and instrumental by P M Mungre (Mandolin solo); 9 p.m News in Hindi; New York Opening, Liverpool Closing and Bombay Current Rates.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES

Professor J Kellock will meet his students in Economics today (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. in the University Buildings, South wing Ground floor.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION

A meeting of the League of Nations will be held at the office of the League of Nations Bureau, Improvement Trust Buildings Esplanade Road, Bombay to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. when Mr P V(P Eswar will read a paper on "Disarmament." Sir Cowasji Jahangir (Jr.) will preside.

KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD., Under the auspices of the Bombay Shareholders' Association an informed meeting of Shareholders of the company will be held in the office of the Association (Agakhan Building, Dalal Street, Fort) today (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. to consider an important issue arising out of the Directors' Report for the year ended 31st March 1932.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The Homeward P & O Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the mails from Bombay of the 30th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 10 a.m on the 8th instant and left there at 2 p.m the same day.

Dollar Steamship Lines s s "President Harrison" will arrive here on the 11th instant at 1 p.m and will land passengers at No. 3 Alexandra Dock. She will sail again on Friday noon, the 12th instant, with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa Marseilles, New York and Boston.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. "Ranchi" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m on Thursday the 11th inst.

Monday, the 15th instant will be a Post Office Holiday on account of 'Cocoanut Day.' All the departments of the Bombay General Post Office and Town Sub offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sunday.

The Telegraph Branches of the under mentioned combined offices will, however, remain open and work as usual:—

Colaba, Kalbadevi, Masjid, Bazgaon, Fort St. Bkg. Office, Byculla Virgaon, Malabar Hill, Parel, Dadar, Dharavi, Bandra, Mahim, Umarkhadi, Mandvi, Grant Road.

The remaining combined offices will remain entirely closed on that day.

DETERRENT SENTENCE ON MANIBEN KARA

One Year Jail For "May Day" Speeches

MAGISTRATE TURNS DOWN DEFENCE COUNSEL PLEA FOR LENIENCY

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A deterrent sentence was passed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate today on Miss Maniben Kara, a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and a well known Labour leader, on charges of sedition and creatingclass hatred.

"One year rigorous and a fine of Rs. 300" announced the Magistrate and Miss Kara heard the sentence unmoved. In default of fine the Magistrate awarded further imprisonment for three months.

Mr. Walker, Public Prosecutor who urged for a deterrent sentence mentioned that the accused was given ample opportunities to make amends and to desist from certain activities but she was adamant.

FIRST WOMAN TOBE CONVICTED

Mr. F S Talyarkhan, Counsel for the defence requested the Magistrate to give the accused the option of a fine as it was the first case in which an Indian woman has been convicted on charges of sedition and creating class hatred. It was no use he said penalising a person of influence like the accused who did cosiderable social service among the "Depressed" classes.

The Magistrate remarked that because the accused was a person of influence there was more reason to hold that the effect of her speeches would be more wide-spread than that of an ordinary person. The Magistrate thought that a deterrent sentence was necessary.

The prosecution of Miss Kara arose out of two speeches that she made in 'Hindustani' on the occasion of the celebration of 'May Day' in Bombay. The meetings were convened by the Trade Union Congress and several other labour organisations in the city at the Dongri Maidan on May 1st last. Over 600 persons attended the meeting and six resolutions were passed. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Zoolmiram Chaudhari. Miss Kara made her first speech in the absence of the chairman in which she explained the significance of 'May Day.' She delivered a second speech in moving a resolution. The prosecution held that these speeches were seditious and created in the minds of the hearers hatred against capitalists.

NO "CORRECT REPORT" OF HER SPEECHES

Pleading "not guilty" to the charges Miss Kara stated that her speeches had not been correctly recorded by the police short-hand reporter, who was present at the meeting. She submitted that the reporter had distorted and misrepresented her speeches and his version was absolutely incorrect.

The Magistrate in the course of his judgment held that there was nothing in cross-examination to justify the allegation against the police reporter. He said that in his opinion the speeches had been correctly taken down and the translations of the speeches were also correct except in a few instances.

Having regard to the time and circumstances under which the speeches were made and the nature of the audience the Magistrate was of opinion that the first speech of the accused did not offend the provisions of either section. Strong words and phrases were no doubt used in parts of the speech but reading it as a whole with an open mind the Magistrate came to the conclusion that that speech was inoffensive.

"A FIGHTING SPEECH"

The Magistrate, however, characterised the second speech as a "fighting speech" in which the accused urged labourers to organise and fight the capitalists and to unite in a general strike that would break the capitalistic system. The accused had said that the Government and the capitalists were the enemies of the workers and the latter should prepare to fight them.

The Magistrate disagreed with the defence argument that the charge of class hatred was only applicable to communal or class dispute and did not include categories such as capitalists and labourers, holding that the effect of the second speech was to indicate disaffection against Government and capitalists and sentenced the accused as above.

HOME REMEDY FOR DOMESTIC DISEASE

Why Should Premier Give Communal Award?

MR. CHAGLA'S APPEAL TO LEADERS FOR SETTLEMENT

Mr. M. C Chagla writes:—

The word "award" has a very precise significance and a very definite connotation. It meant the decision of an arbitrator to whom the parties have referred a question or questions in dispute. I am not aware that the different communities in India have called upon the British Premier to play the detached and dispassionate role of an arbitrator. It will be remembered that at the last meeting of the Minorities Committee Mr. MacDonald tried to get a declaration signed by all the members of that body asking him to give a decision on the communal question. His efforts proved futile and no such declaration was forthcoming. The decision that will be shortly given by him, whatever else it might be, will certainly not be an award. In politics one has got to be very careful of one's phraseology otherwise a decision which is superimposed might be passed off as one to which all the communities had given their willing assent.

DOMESTIC PROBLEM

It cannot be too often repeated that the communal question is a domestic problem which can be settled and solved only by the people of this country. Any outside interference will tend only to accentuate the trouble and aggravate the disease to which our country has fallen a prey for some time past. However fair and just the decision might be, it will create bitterness and discord rather than induce the different communities to bury the hatchet and work unitedly for the common goal. The position of the British is very much like that of the Greeks at the time of the Trojan war. Even when they bring gifts they will be looked upon with suspicion and distrust.

The Lucknow Pact, as political settlements go, was a very unsatisfactory and a very inadequate document. But it was intended to be temporary and transitional, and on the whole it stood the test of time well. The reason was obvious. It was our own settlement, arrived at by ourselves, our handiwork of which we were proud as representing a settlement between the two great communities to which the leaders had put their signatures and which they were prepared to recommend to their respective communities as the best solution of a difficult and intricate problem.

"MADE IN ENGLAND".

These are days of Swadeshi. Even the most moderate politician realises the necessity of supporting his country's industries. But are we then prepared to have our future constitution raised on a foundation which will have upon it the legend: "Made in England?" It will be an intolerable humiliation to all those who wish to see India and things Indian respected in the world outside.

PRIMARY QUESTION.

Many efforts have been made to solve this problem. Some of the greatest brains that India has possessed have ceaselessly toiled in the cause of unity. But although despair and despondency may occasionally overtake us we must not give up hope. If we wish to live as a nation we must solve this problem. We and not the British Premier, nor the League of Nations, nor any one else. The question of federation, of central responsibility, of safeguards are all secondary questions; they almost seem artificial compared to this problem which affects the life and death of the country. If Hindus and Mussalmans are united we can, and will, get what we want. If they are not, the most perfect Round Table Conference that even a Liberal can visualise will only exploit our differences and give us a foreign-made constitution which will further emphasise our helplessness and our slavery.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T T ON LONDON
New York, August 9.

Previous closing	3.46-1/8
To-day's closing	3.47-1/2

T T ON NEW YORK
London, August 9.

Previous closing	3.45-7/8
To-day's opening ..	3.46-7/8
To-day's closing	3.47-1/2

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. OCTOBER

New York, August 9.

Previous closing rate ..	7.03
To-day's opening rate..	6.83
Difference	—.15
To-day's closing rate ..	6.97
Difference	—.06

BROACH EXPECTATIONS.

July August	Rs. 195
April May	Rs. 209

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET OCTOBER

Liverpool, August 9.

Previous closing rate ..	5.25
To-day's opening rate ..	5.12
Difference	+.13
To-day's closing rate ..	5.15
Difference	—.10

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, August 9.

Silver ready	17-13/16
Higher	plus 5 annas.
Silver forward	17-7/8
Higher	plus 5 annas.

Tone of market:—Speculators bought.

BOMBAY MARKET

Bombay, August 9.

Silver ready	55	11	0
Silver forward	55	13	0
Silver spot	56	8	0
Gold ready	29	4	0
Gini Gold	18	8	0

DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT

A meeting will be held today (Thursday, August 11) at 55 Girgaum Road, at 6-30 p.m. (S T) Dr Govind Deshpande will read a paper in German on "Pasteur and Lord Lister." There will be conversation in German.

The Managing Committee for 1932-33 is composed of the following members:—President Dr. Mrs. C B Banaji, Vice-President, Dr. R N Cooper, Hon. Treasurer, Dr R G Dhayagude, Hon. Secretary Prof. G M Jadhav, Dr V R Khanolkar, Dr A J Kohiyar, Major S S Sokhey, Dr. S R Joglekar, Dr. A C Rebello.

"NATIONAL SOLIDARITY AND COMMUNAL AWARD"

Under the auspices of the Hindu Rights Protection League, a public meeting of Hindus will be held in the Arya Samaj Hall Girgaum Back Road today (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m (S T) when Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will preside and Messrs Lakhmidas Tairsi Balubhai Desai Dr Savarkar and others will address the above subject and the opinion of the Hindu public of Bombay will be declared regarding the future political constitution of India.

THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The third annual general meeting will be held on Tuesday the 23rd August at 5-30 p.m. (S T) at the Seth G S M College.

Dr. Herbert Richter, the German Consul, will give a lecture on 'Germany and the German Constitution." Dr. V R Khanolkar will preside.

"Tamasha" Interrupted

—:o:—

Stabbing Affray In City Theatre

The staging of a Tamasha, (a Cabaret Show) in a building near Play House (Grant Road Corner) was interrupted on Tuesday night by loud screams and a struggle in which a young Muslim was seriously stabbed.

MAN WITH OPEN KNIFE

Two boys dressed in female attire were entertaining a mixed crowd of workers with dancing and ballad singing. A man with an open knife suddenly appeared from among the audience There were loud screams and a struggle.

Ahmed Gulam Nabi aged 19 owning a laundry called the Rajputana Washing Company at 12th Kamatipura Lane was the victim of the attack. The assailant stabbed him with the knife in the back and there was a struggle between some friends of Ahmed and the assailant.

THEATRE DESERTED.

The theatre was thrown in a state of confusion and the audience hurriedly left the place. Lights were put out and the actors too bolted away.

The police were informed and Sub-Inspector Kothavala attached to the Lamington Road Police Station proceeded to the scene of the Tamasha which was known as the "Mystry Show" or "Karim Seth's Show" and removed the injured man to the J. J. Hospital where he is lying in a serious condition.

By the time the police came, the assailant had made good his escape. The audience who had purchased half anna and one anna tickets for admission in the hope of enjoying the Show for a couple of hours were deprived of their entertainment, the interruption having come up at the very commencement of the Show at 9-30 p. m.

RIOT SUSPECTS

Bombay, Tuesday

Abdul Hasan, who was arrested by the Maharbavdi police yesterday on the suspicion of his being connected with cases of rioting, house-breaking and theft during the riots, was remanded to police custody by Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Special Court, for further police enquiries till August 23.

Fakir Mohemad, who was arrested yesterday at Nanabhai Lane on Hornby Road while in possession of a very big knife was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment for disobeying the Commissioner's order against the carrying of lethal weapons by Mr. Brown.

ANNIVERSARY OF PUNDIT VISHNU DIGAMBER

—:o:—

The Maharashtra Sangit Vidyalaya will celebrate the first anniversary of the late Pandit Vishnu Digamber Palusker on 10th August 1932 in the Vidyalaya Hall at Ramchandra Mansion Sandhurst Road. Those taking interest in Panditaji's meritorious work are cordially invited to attend the programme which begins from 8 a.m.

"EQUALLY GUILTY"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In today's issue of the "Chronicle", 'G.K.N' accuses Madrassis of the misuse of the letter 'h.' It seems to me that the Bombay men are equally guilty of this lapse, when they pronounce as 'Pattare' and 'Attavle' what they spell as "Pathare" and "Athavle."—Yours, etc.,

K. S. AIYANGAR.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY

A Press Communique states:—(In Pounds Sterling)

Sterling purchased in India from 1st April 1932 to 6th August 1932 223,000

Sterling taken over in London from 1st April 1932 to 6th August 1932, 715,000.

Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from Paper currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve from 1st April 1932 to 6th August 1932 3,750,000.

Total 2,812,000.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, August 9.

29 Valji Ladha Porbandar 168.
80 Bussan and Co., Ranala 180.
29 Bussan and Co. Banusa 194-1/2.
112 Bussan and Co., Purna 186.
180 G. G. Kesha Khamgaon 195.
100 G. G. Kesha Kherakya 195.
110 Breul and Co., Raman 173.
102 G. G. Kesha Nimbahera 185.
28 Dawn mill Adoni 191.
110 Narshinugshi Shenabad 194.
100 Narshinugshi Darwah 195.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Aug. 9.

The forward cotton opened last night at 8 p.m. before the Bureau Report with Broach A/M. quoted at Rs. 201 but declined to Rs. 197 on Japanese selling. After the receipt of the Bureau report prices opened at Rs. 205 and advanced to Rs. 212/8 but closed at 11.15 p.m. at Rs. 209/8.

This morning the market opened at Rs. 210 for Broach A/M and advanced to Rs. 212 on short covering. Later on prices declined to Rs. 209/12. General feeling in the local market is bullish but in view of the rapid rise, there is less desire to follow the advance at the moment.

The Liverpool market opened a a decline of 9 points. There was scattered profit-taking in the local market. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J. A.	195 12
Broach A. M.	208 12
Oomra D. J.	192 12
Bengal D. J.	175 12

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 9.

August	141.30 plus 7.30
November	149.20 plus 7.70
February	155.50 plus 9.60

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, August 9.

M. G. Bengal U.P. 189 Sup.: 185 Fine; 181 F.G.; 177 Good.
M.G. Rajputana 189 Sup.: 185 Fine; 181 F.G. 177 Good.
M.G. Panjab 187 Sup.: 183 Fine; 179 F.G.; 175 Good.
M.G. Oomra No. 3 196 Sup.: 192 Fine; 188 F.G.
M.G. Oomra No. 1 207 Sup.: 203 Fine; 199 F.G.
M.G. Oomra No. 2 201 Sup.: 197 Fine; 193 F.G.
M.G. Broach No. 2 207 Sup.: 204 Fine; 200 F.G.; 196 Good.
M.G. Punjab-American 217 Sup.; 214 Fine; 210 F.G.; 206 Good.
M.G. Surat 261 Sup.; 258 Fine, 254 F.G.; 250 Good.
M.G. Rajpipla 256 Sup.; 253 Fine; 249 F.G. 245 Good.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

Bombay, Aug. 9.
Masula, F.tt, London.
Jalabala, Veakins, Rangoon.
Ockenfels, Voss, Marmagoa.
Lauterfels, Jager, Hamburg.

DEPARTURES

August, 9.
Barpeta, Wodingham, Basrah.
Kenya, Miller, Durban.

LOADING

August, 9.
Steamer Howra, for Calcutta.
Steamer President Harrison for New York.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT

S. S. Kenya:—The B I S N Company's mail steamer, Kenya, will sail to-day for Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Masula:—The M M Company's steamer Masula, arrived in harbour yesterday from London with a general cargo.

S S Lauterfels:—The L. Edwards Ltd. steamer Lauterfels arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Ockenfels:—The L. Edwards Ltd. steamer Ockenfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmagoa with a general cargo.

S S Jalabala:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Jalabala, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N company's steamer Barpeta will sail to-day for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

A MIGHTY SPECTACLE
UNITED ARTISTS SUPER
SCARFACE

THERE ARE MORE THRILLS IN THIS PICTURE THAN ANY OTHER YOU HAVE SEEN
RUTHLESS GANGSTER WARFARE SAID TO DEPICT THE LIFE OF
AL CAPONE
AMERICA'S STAR GANGSTER
PATHE CINEMA
EVERY DAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10—FREE LIST SUSPENDED

THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House.
LAST NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
LIFE OF THE POLICE LAID BARE!
THE BEAST OF THE CITY
with
JEAN HARLOW
WALTER HUSTON
TO-MORROW & FRIDAY
NORMA SHEARER
IN THE SPARKLING PLAY
LET US BE GAY
NEXT SATURDAY

GARBO
AS THE NOTORIOUS WORLD WAR SPY!
Ramon NOVARRO
will turn you as he makes love to her!
MATA HARI
An Unforgettable Drama with Lionel Barrymore LEWIS STONE
SPECIAL BOOKING OFFICE OPEN FROM 10 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
Book In Advance!

THE RIALTO
TO-DAY at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
MATINEE at 4 P.M. on THURS.
UNIVERSAL'S BIGGEST COMEDY THRILLER
SEE AMERICA THIRST
WITH THE FAMOUS COMEDIANS
SLIM SUMMERVILLE
HARRY LANGDON—BESSIE LOVE
Also SIDNEY-MURRAY Comedy.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1932

A LESSON FOR INDIA

The report of the working of the Empire Marketing Board for the year ending May 1932 provides interesting and instructive material for Indians in connection with their Swadeshi campaign. The avowed object of the Board is, as its name indicates, to encourage in Britain the use of Empire goods. But in practise the Board, naturally enough, concerns itself mostly with pushing British goods and with ensuring for Britain a steady and reliable supply of food products from the friendly Dominions, a supply that will not be cut short in times of war and such other emergencies as may arise. The year under review was the occasion for carrying on an intensive "Buy British" campaign on an unprecedented scale.

AN INTENSIVE CAMPAIGN.

The campaign was inaugurated by the Prince of Wales in a broadcast speech and was soon joined by all classes throughout the country. We may briefly mention some important details of the publicity methods adopted by the Board, as being helpful to Indians in their own campaign. More than four million posters of various sizes and attractive designs were displayed in the windows of shops and other business premises, on public boardings and private notice boards, in Post Offices and the windows of Government Departments, in trams, buses and trains, in factories, on motor cars and aeroplanes, on the premises of sports clubs, race courses, harbours and railway companies—in short, on every kind of site generally used for poster display and in thousands of places where posters had never before been seen. Newspapers and wireless carried the "Buy British" message into the homes of the people and "it followed them wherever they went, whether for business or for pleasure." Says the report: "Films, theatre programmes, football and race cards kept it alive in their leisure moments, while the vast outdoor display thrust it prominently before them at the most important moment of all, the actual moment of purchase."

SECRET OF SUCCESS.

What was the secret of the phenomenal success of this campaign? In the first place the Government of the country, far from distrusting and penalising these demonstrations, joined them and otherwise helped them. "The Ministries of Labour in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, placed at the Board's disposal..... their Employment Exchanges and the services of their Managers." Thus encouraged by the Government, the Board itself thoroughly well organised, enlisted the support of the heads of civic authorities and numerous trade associations throughout the country. "Everywhere", says the report, "the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, in answer to a personal appeal from the Chief Scout, undertook the local distribution of posters; while the English and Scottish Federations of Women's Institutes made special arrangements to carry the Board's message to rural areas". In short, all important existing organisations, official, semi-official, and non-official, wholly and systematically co-operated with one another in forwarding the campaign. And that was the secret of its success.

AND IN INDIA?

What is the situation in India? So far as the people's enthusiasm for Swadeshi is concerned, it is already there in abundance. We believe it is even more intense than even in Britain. It is doubtful if British women have shown half the self-sacrificing devotion to the "Buy British" campaign that Indian women have displayed in the Swadeshi cause in this country. But the Indian movement is not yet sufficiently organised. That is, mainly because authorities are not only lukewarm towards the movement but positively hostile towards certain forms of its demonstration. The inevitable result of this is that the numerous semi-official bodies in the country and the more numerous ones that are directly or indirectly influenced by Government catch the infection of official distrust and fail to help the movement where they do not actually attempt to hinder it. It is, therefore, up to the people to make adequate amends for the deficiencies of official bodies. Mere enthusiasm, admirable as it is, is not enough to achieve tangible results speedily.

NEED FOR ORGANISATION.

The whole Swadeshi movement needs to be thoroughly organised in every little detail. And that means not only strenuous intelligent work but full co-operation between various bodies. We look to both the Bombay Swadeshi League and the more recent Swadeshi Sangha started by Pandit Malaviya to bring about the necessary organisation and to do for "Buy Swadeshi" what the Empire Marketing Board has done for "Buy British".

What Is The League Doing?

The Argentine, Brazil, Chile and Peru have signed a pact of neutrality in the dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay. By this pact the signatories agree not to recognise any territorial conquests as a result of the armed conflict. They have appealed to the contestants to make efforts to preserve peace. but what is the Geneva League doing, especially when in South America itself the neighbours of the two war-mad Republics evince a commendable desire to compel them to preserve peace? The League's task should be considerably lightened in view of this support to the cause of peace but so far it has merely looked on, while Bolivia, one of its members, regards that body with open contempt.

BLATANT BRIGANDS.

It should be possible for the League to lodge a protest at least with the British Government when attempts are made in England to fan the flames of war in South America. A private organisation known as the "British Fascisti" has offered Bolivia "five hundred trained soldiers" who, states a London message, are prepared to sail at a moment's notice, should 'Bolivia be forced to fight." These stormy petrels of carnage are ready to assist Bolivia even further. It appears "ex-servicemen" in England who are out of jobs will be glad of an opportunity to be employed again in the business for which they are trained and the "British Fascisti" are confident that a contigent of 10,000 drawn from these veterans of war can be sent over to Bolivia if she needs them. The Bolivian Legation in London, we are told, is much impressed by this "noble" offer.

WHAT IS AMERICA DOING?

If such "noble" offers come to Bolivia or Paraguay from other quarters too, the conflict will assume a most serious aspect. The toll of life will be appalling but the pockets of armament manufacturers will bulge with huge profits. The American attitude towards this impending carnage is significant. After the preliminary pious protest that the two little Republics should not resort to arms to settle their dispute, there is no news from Washington that the American Government intends to take any concrete action to compel them, through international pressure, to seek a solution of their quarrel by agreeing to arbitration. Do the interests of American gun-makers, who must be supplying with impartiality munitions of war to both sides weigh more in the balance at Washington than the cause of peace?

WORDS, MERE WORDS!

And at this very juncture, Mr Stimson, the American Secretary of State, orates glibly about the Briand-Kellogg Pact, which, in his opinion, "has become one of the great permanent policies of our Nation". Evidently it is to remain a "permanent policy" only; it is not to be translated into action even when the cause of peace which it was its primary motive to advance, is in jeopardy in South America. Mr. Stimson talks of "moral disapproval" of war and elaborating his thesis asserts that this moral disapproval "when it becomes disapproval of the whole world, takes a significance hitherto unknown in international law." The peoples of the world, those who have to pay for the heavy burden of armaments, repeatedly express their "moral disapproval" of war. But they are helpless against the policies of the men they put in power. Mr. Stimson and his Government and the Geneva League will be doing a disservice to the cause of peace so long as they prefer to advance it only by talking of "moral disapproval" of war and sending Protest Notes to Governments, determined to indulge in armed strife.

TRAGEDIES OF UNEMPLOYMENT

From Trivandrum comes the tragic tale that a young graduate committed suicide despairing of the struggle to secure employment and an undergraduate also took his life because, as he stated in a letter to his uncle, he was disgusted with life. These cases of suicides by educated unemployed have assumed an alarming proportion and are a melancholy commentary on the futility of a merely literary "higher" education. A large number of graduates pass out of the Indian Universities every year and soon find themselves a drug on the employment market.

Secondary education, with a distinct vocational bias, is the need of India. It will induce many parents to desist from the temptation to send their sons to the universities. The cost of this higher education is prohibitive to many middle class parents but they bear it with the fond hope that the letters B. A. added to their sons' names will prove a passport to rapid employment. That hope is frustrated.

Some Indian Universities are now thinking of opening technological faculties. But so long as there is a lack of touch between technical training imparted by the universities and the demands of business interests, we are afraid rapid employment for the technically trained will continue to be a difficult proposition. It is this co-relation between business and technical training which the educational authorities in Japan, following the example of Germany, first secured when they decided to give an impetus to instruction in applied sciences in their universities. This is a point Indian educationists will do well not to forget.

FRANCHISE QUESTION IN INDIA

Critical Examination Of Lothian Commitee's Proposals

(BY MANCHERSHA K. KARBHARI, M.L.C.).

The Franchise Committee's report has been before the public for some time past and various public bodies and associations have expressed their opinions on its proposals. These opinions in the very nature of things, have criticised only some particular aspects of the proposals and generally relate to the particular interests which each body or association represents. No critical examination of the report as a whole and the fundamental principles on which it is based has yet been attempted and it is my purpose in this article to discuss in brief the basic principles of the Lothian Committee's proposals, and to examine how far they will be helpful in the evolution of a truly responsible and democratic government in the country. Let me state here that my observations are based on a full study of the report and not on the reading of its mere summary.

WHAT THE PREMIER SAID.

In his letter of instructions to the Lothian Committee, the Prime Minister laid it down that "it is clearly necessary so to widen the electorate that the legislatures to which responsibility should be entrusted, should be representative of the general mass of the population, and that no important section of the community may lack the means of expressing its needs and its opinions." While thus it is considered necessary that the electorate should be representative of the general mass of the population, conditions of various kinds were prescribed which struck at the very root of the above proposition. I shall examine these presently, but I want to point out at the outset that the Committee worked not on a free but on a restricted basis and little room was left for the exercise of the discretion of the Committee to adopt and to recommend thorough-going proposals if they considered these to be justified by the evidence that appeared before them.

BESETTING SIN.

The besetting sin of the Committee's working was that the increase of the electorate was arbitarily fixed for them as between ten and twenty-five per cent. of the population. As it is, the Committee's proposals enfranchise only 14 per cent. of the population (in the Provinces). Under such a restriction prescribed for them, there was no need for the Committee to discuss at some length as they have done in the opening chapters of the report, the question of adult franchise, unless their main purpose in doing so was in some manner to justify the restriction placed upon their discretion.

INGENIOUS ARGUMENTS.

The Committee has put forward many ingenious arguments to show that adult franchise is unwise for India at least at the present stage, and the most important of these arguments are that the masses are illiterate and that adult franchise would be administratively unmanageable. One may humbly ask, if the masses remain illiterate even after 150 years of British rule in India, whose is the fault? Those who are responsible for keeping the masses illiterate so long, cannot turn round now and refuse franchise to the very masses on the ground of illiteracy. It is clear that the Committee has failed, or was afraid, to discuss the question regarding the responsibility for the illiteracy of the masses. Is it also true that the want of literacy is a bar to proper understanding of one's own political interest? Far from it. All that is necessary is that the voter should possess common sense, and the Committee itself admits in para 33 of its report that the "Indian villager is a fairly shrewd person."

UNTENABLE.

As regards the administrative argument that adult franchise is impracticable and unmanageable "at the present time," it is astonishing how the Committee and Lord Lothian in particular could not see that the administrative difficulty is bound to appear whenever in future it is decided to introduce adult franchise in the country. If the administrative difficulty is to be an insuperable bar to progress, then India can never hope to possess adult franchise at all, now or at any time in future.

ABSURD.

Let me try to illustrate here by reference to rural population which forms the bulk of India and whose conditions I know at first hand being an agriculturist myself, how the arbitrary restriction placed on the extension of the electorate and the Committee's idea of the administrative difficulty have brought absurdities in their proposals. Let us take Bombay. The Bombay Government recommended a land revenue qualification of Rs. 8. The Committee desired to correct the existing disproportion between the urban and rural electorates and wanted to reduce the land-revenue qualification from Rs. 8/- to Rs. 4/. But the Bombay Government reported that this reduction would increase the electorate to nearly 6 million or 18 per cent. of the population, which they (Government) considered to be administratively unmanageable.

THE BUG-BEAR.

The Committee even considered an alternative suggestion to reduce the qualification to Rs. 6/- but even this was rejected because it would add a petty 400,000 to the electoral roll. In other words, the increase of the electorate was a bug-bear to the Committee even when it fell below maximum (25) per cent. of the population prescribed by the Prime Minister, and the administrative difficulty was a handy excuse.

RETAINING THE DEFECT.

Now, anybody who is connected with an Indian village, will be able to say that as between the agriculturist who pays Re. 1 as land revenue assessment and the agriculturist who pays Rs. 8/- there is little to choose so far as the capacity to exercise the political vote is concerned. One is as good as the other. Indeed, one of the greatest defects pointed out by the Simon (Indian Statutory) Commission in the present electorate was that "though it is true that in an agricultural country like India **the bulk of the population appears extremely homogeneous in its needs and aspirations**, whole sections of the population came to be excluded from the franchise." (Vol. Page 190). The Committee's proposals do not remove this defect at all, but only emphasize it the more. When two agriculturists who may be neighbours are equally competent to judge of public questions and to exercise their vote, it looks absurd that one should remain un-enfranchised and the other should be enfranchised, on the ground that the first pays Rs. 7/- as assessment and the latter Rs. 8/-.

(To Be Continued).

Notes of the Day

Must Pay For Good Men

The example of the Ceylon Board of Ministers is worthy of being copied by the Ministers in India. The Board has flatly told the Governor that no provision would be made in the Budget for the payment of commuted pensions, which amount to Rs. 20 lakhs, and that passages to officers should be given only once in five years, instead of in four as at present. There are other economy proposals which would save further large sums. There can be no doubt that all the efforts of the Ministers in Ceylon to save the poor people from further taxation will come to nought, as the interests of the Services are of paramount importance. There is now a definite crisis, as the Governor is going to insist on rice or some such staple commodity being taxed, so that even the poorest may realise the benefits of having a foreign Service on large salaries. The State Council, of course, is at the back of the Board of Ministers, and it remains to be seen whether this constitutional struggle ends in the defeat of autocracy.

Rs. 750 Lakhs for Army.

The public are complacently told that a sum of Rs. 750 lakhs has been spent in modernising the Indian Army and that the stabilised budget of Rs. 10 crores for modernising Army machinery was reviewed. Perhaps after the new process of "modernising" it is possible to cut down the annual budget still further and bring it to the level of pre-war days if not within modern ideas of retrenchment. While they are discussing disarmament at Geneva colossal sums are being lavished on "modernising" a huge army in the neighbourhood of 200,000. While there is no money for other useful purposes, there is never any paucity for the Army. No doubt we shall be told that the amount was sanctioned by the Assembly long ago and that nobody could help it. But the British Government cannot on the one hand make speeches supporting the Hoover plans and go on wasting crores for mechanising the Indian army. We have no doubt that the greater part of the amount was spent in England for the benefit of armament makers who wax fat on the war mania of Empire builders.

Callous Restrictions.

It is reported that "C" class political prisoners in the Yeravda main jail have recently been compelled to have their interviews with their relatives through wire netting and that, in consequence, many have refused the privilege of interviews rather than submit to such humiliation. We do not see what satisfaction or advantage the jail authorities derive by treating non-violent political prisoners like dangerous criminals or wild beasts. Not to mention the pre-Hoare regime, even to this day in many jails "C" class prisoners are allowed to interview their relatives in the presence of jail officials but without any humiliating restrictions. "C" class prisoners are allowed an interview only once in three months and it is callous to compel the prisoners and their relatives who travel long distances, for the sake of the interview, to submit to any indignity on that rare occasion.

In Their Own Language.

The Calcutta University has made a wholesome change in the Matriculation course. Boys will henceforth be free to answer their examination papers in all subjects, except English, in the vernacular, or as the "Statesman" would put it Indian boys will learn English as English boys learn Latin, and will do the rest of their work in their own language, as English boys do theirs. No doubt there are still some Indians who insist on the use of English for everything and they may think this as revolutionary. The Bombay University has not gone, so far, for as in Bengal here too some people would be shocked at the very idea. Their ranks are thining and "nationalism has reduced their number." These persons would make every subject, —Sanskrit, Geometry, Algebra and everything else—a branch of English. The difficulties of boys will be lessened by the use of the vernacular and "mathematics in Indian dress is not so strange as to be terrifying." There are still some fogies in the Bombay University who think otherwise.

FRONTIER FLOODS

Hundred Houses Destroyed

PESHAWAR, August 9.

The recent heavy rains in Dera Ismail Khan district flooded a hill stream which deluged Garhmadda village, destroying about a hundred houses and rendering homeless about 500 persons. Considerable damage was done to crops and many cattle were lost. —A.P

SALAZAIS REPULSED

Attack On Nawab Of Dir's Forces

PESHAWAR, August 9.

The Salarzai lashkar, having received re-inforcements from Batwar, attacked the Nawab of Dir's forces at Miskini on the 6th August.

They were repulsed with losses consisting of one killed and one wounded—A.P.

Tipsy-Cake

Seven-and-a-half crores is the modest little sum that has been spent on modernising the British Army. This may or may not last till the next war, when it will have to be done all over again at a cost probably of double the amount.

* * * *

It is some consolation to find that the Ordinances are useful at least for increasing the Excise revenue. A correspondent in the local Anglo-Indian paper writes almost ecstatically about this, perhaps fortified with a glass of toddy himself, since his effusion is garnished with a few mendacious statements about the self-less liquor picketers.

* * * *

We are now told that Gujarat does not want prohibition because the Excise revenue has reached the normal figure this year, owing to the "protection of licenses" and elimination of pickets.

* * * *

We never heard that America introduced Prohibition after consulting the professional bootleggers, and if India is to have Prohibition with the consent of liquor licensees and Excise officials, we may as well bid good-bye to all such hopes.

We need not be surprised that Anglo-India, which is notoriously wet, should write so feelingly about this, for the official policy is notorious in this matter, although occasionally a few conventional tears are shed for temperance.

* * * *

Finally we are told that the people "have no faith in the contention of the Congress that the Surat District will go dry shortly." We congratulate the new Excise Minister, who belongs to the backward classes, on inducing his people to contribute their mite towards the revenue deficit. We would not for words remind him that he is the inheritor of a policy of Prohibition in our time from his predecessors.

* * * *

"Another Round Table Conference?" is the question naively posed by Bori Bunder in introducing its readers to a fresh dissertation on the prospects of a reversal of the Hoare Plan. But their own correspondent gave the answer four days ago. Not at any price!

* * * *

The Old Lady, like old women, is fond of quoting proverbs and this time she starts off cheerfully with the announcement that "Straws show which way the wind blows" and proceeds to look for a few straws in the wind. One of these is that "at the moment the British Cabinet is preoccupied with the communal award but there is evidence to show that the next stage is also receiving attention."

* * * *

These, however, are straws which only show which way the wind has already blown and given a pretty clear indication too, so the old Lady has to give it up as a bad job and console herself with a warning to Samuel that he is making further trouble for himself.

* * * *

"Finally it is mentioned that the Secretary of State had promised that if before the new Government of India Act was passed the various Indian communities could reach a general settlement of their own which differed from his, he would willingly accept it."

Awfully good of him but perhaps he wouldn't have any alternative.

* * * *

The legion of British Fascisti has offered 500 trained ex-soldiers to Bolivia and will increase the offer to 10,000 if necessary. The Government of Bolivia is profoundly impressed, but as the brave boys cannot, under British law, leave the country on such an errand the business may be regarded as mere braggadocio.

* * * *

And another slight difficulty in the way is that if these fire-eating fascist got out of England they couldn't get into Bolivia, which doesn't happen to possess a port.

* * * *

Their Lordships of the High Court in passing orders on Mr Harkare's petition to have the G. P. O. declared that the petitioner had no "locus standi." As the Court chaprassi had already decided that he had no "locus sessioni"—if that will pass for the right to sit—this should finally dispose of him.

* * * *

NOT CONTEMPT OF COURT

Tribunal Rejects Petition Against Delhi Paper.

This caption is from the "Statesman." You would hardly think that the organ referred to almost contemptuously as "A Delhi Paper" is the "Statesman" itself. But it is.

FOUNDATION TO ROOF

Whole Of Bombay's Bloated Administration Must Be Drastically Overhauled

(By B. G. HORNIMAN).

High expectations have been formed that the Reorganization Committee appointed by the Bombay Government, which has now been at work for some time, will bring more substantial relief to the hard-pressed tax-payer of the Presidency than the one which was asked to suggest retrenchments under the Minister for Local Self-Government. I have my doubts, however, about the ability of this Committee to accomplish much more than its predecessor, not only because of the restricted scope of its terms of reference but also because of its personnel. The Presidency would have been more confident if an outsider had been appointed President, with independent men as members,—men not concerned with the administration, and particularly not belonging to the Civil Service—who would have brought entirely fresh and unprejudiced minds to bear on the whole problem.

THE CHAIRMAN.

I have no desire to cast reflections on the present Committee. The Chairman has a big service reputation and is reputed to be a man capable of original and radical ideas. I do not question it because I do not know much of his ability as an administrator. I sat on an important Committee with him once and was always deeply impressed by his silence. I must confess that, when he occasionally opened his mouth his remarks were neither intelligent nor helpful. But there are quite a number of able men who are like that on committees.

OLD GROOVE MEN.

Mr. Thomas may for all I know be all that he is reputed to be, and as Chairman of a Reorganisation Committee the right man in the right place. But it would certainly have inspired more confidence if the Governor of Bombay had selected as Chairman someone outside the service, far removed from the deadening influences of the Secretariat. And I feel that, if the Committee fails in its task of successfully reorganising the whole administration and effecting drastic economies, it will be because the members are too much accustomed to the settled grooves and long established traditions of the Secretariat and the existing standards of expenditure to attack the problems that have to be solved at their roots.

WHAT IS WANTED.

What is required is not merely a few changes and cuts here and there, but a thorough upheaval and reconstruction of the whole structure of the administration, in order that it may be built up afresh on a plan of organisation and expenditure that has some reasonable relation to the resources as well as the needs of the Province. This does not mean that one need attach great importance to the absence of businessmen. The last retrenchment committee had a number of businessmen on it, and the Chairman himself was one; but the sum total of its amateurist and dilatory labours was precious little.

FREE SCOPE.

Apart from the matter of personnel, is the equally important desideratum of giving the Committee a completely free hand. As to this, I fully endorse the complaint of the Indian Merchants' Chamber that the exclusion of the conditions of service and pay, etc., of the all-India services from the enquiry is a serious handicap. The local Government, I am aware, have no control over these Services, but the Committee will never be able to do its work as it should be done, if these most important key-services are left outside the purview of its activities.

The Committee will not be able to do much if it is asked to confine its labours "practically to the salaries and wages of the Provincial Servicemen and clerical and menial staff."

CUT THE TALL POPPIES.

Something more than that is required. Bloated establishments, with expensive heads and higher assistants, have to be cut down in consonance with the paying capacity of the people. I am glad that the local Anglo-Indian paper agrees that it is a blunder to exclude these Services from the scope of the enquiry. It is useless to leave the costly men at the top, with their ever-increasing allowances, untouched and cut down only the subordinates.

I.C.S. INTRANSIGEANCE.

For many years there has been a competition among the Services to get the utmost from the tax-payer. In this struggle for larger salaries all have benefitted. Now that the world has been faced with a series of lean years, it is only natural that much reluctance should be shown on all sides to part with what has already been secured. The memorial presented by the United Provinces Indian Civil Service Association demanding that the present cut of 10 per cent. should be restored after the lapse of the period of 16 months, for which it was made in the first instance, is typical of the intransigeance of the Indian Civilian in the face of the crying need for drastic retrenchment. When a new constitution comes India will no doubt be presented with another heavy bill to console the services for loss of prestige and power. In Ceylon an acute crisis has arisen out of similar developments and there is a constitutional dead-lock between the Government and the people's representatives.

A RUTHLESS AXE.

All these circumstances show that we cannot afford to be half-hearted in economy measures. No amount of pottering with the subordinate services will give any appreciable relief to the tax-payer. This Presidency has got the largest load of debt of all the provinces in India and its administration is the costliest. Every public body has got its increasing financial burden to bear, the result of the unnatural post-war prosperity. The present generation has to suffer for the sins of past administrators. But formidable as is the task of lightening the tax-payer's burden, it has to be faced boldly with a determination to apply the axe ruthlessly, without regard to the status of those affected and with a sincere determination to sacrifice the tall poppies first and humbler plants second, and above all, to avoid to the utmost extent, wherever possible, the temptation to reduce expenditure where it will affect adversely the nation-building and public utility departments. If these aims were borne in mind by the Reorganisation Committee and the silly embargo on its powers of enquiry were removed, there might be some chance of its producing recommendations which would restore the Province to a state of comparative solvency.

WHAT THEY CAN DO.

But as it is I am afraid we cannot look to any sweeping or startling reforms to come out of the investigation on which this Reorganisation Committee is engaged. It may provide a basis for the new Government that is coming to work on, but those who are looking for recommendations of the revolutionary kind that is essential to the salvation of the Government of Bombay, by arresting its present rapid progress to complete insolvency, must make up their minds to be disappointed.

I may be proved in the event to be wrong and, if I am, I shall be the first to apologise and take off my hat to Mr. Thomas and his colleagues, for they could not render a greater service to the people of this Presidency than to hand over a scheme of reorganisation which will enable a new Government to take over the reins of administration free from the embarassment of having first to tackle in its entirety the stupendous job of cleaning the Augean stable of extravagance and waste that now exists.

NO TINKERING.

I do not conceive that a reorgagnisation committee working under the present regime, over-weighted with worn-out traditions of administration and expenditure, can do this job with the thoroughness that it ought to be done, though even if they can accomplish something towards it, they will help to make the way easy for a new Government. But that is assuming that they will attack the whole administration from foundation to roof and not engage themselves in mere tinkering.

INDIAN GOVERNOR FOR BENGAL?

—:o:—

SIR P. C. MITTER'S CHANCES

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

There were over two hundred distinguished citizens of Calcutta assembled at luncheon at the Great Eastern Hotel, this afternoon, to meet Sir Provash Chunder Mitter, Vice-President of the Executive Council, Bengal.

The party, which was held in appreciation of his long and distinguished sevices, was organised by an entertainment committee of which Sir R. N. Mookerjee was chairman, while the members included Nawab K. G. M. Faroqui, Khan Bahadur, Khwaja Nazimuddin, Mr. Bijoy Prassad Singh Roy, Lt.—Col. Sir Hassan Suhrawardy, Sir Hari Sankar Pal, Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi, Mr. D. C. Ghose, Rai Badri Das Goenka Bahadur and Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq.

TAGORE'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. C. C. Biswas, one of the honorary secretaries of the entertainment committee read out a letter from Dr. Rabindras Nath Tagore regretting his inability to attend the function. Dr. Tagore, in the course of his note, expressed his admiration of the manner in which Sir Provash championed his country's cause in India and abroad, particularly at the Round Table Conference.

Sir Rajendra, in the course of his address, paid high tributes to the services of Sir Provash who he said was ever "ready to take other people's burden on his shoulders" and concluded with the hope that "in good time the honoured guest of the day will have an opportunity to occupy the highest post that can come to an Indian according to the present scheme."

CONSTITUTIONAL MEANS.

Sir Provash, in reply to the felicitations, observed how surprisingly the country had advanced since 1894, when as ardent idealists and steady workers a band of youth started to champion the country's cause. Sir Provash reiterated his redoubled faith in constitutional methods and deprecated any other methods which though they might secure some temporary advantage were detrimental to the best interests of the people in whose name they were adopted. Sir Provash expressed his faith in the friends of India, Hindu, Moslem and British, who were doing their best to usher in conditions conducive to peace and prosperity and amity among the nations.

It was recently stated that Sir John Anderson, Governor of Bengal, is likely to go on leave, in which case Sir P. C. Mitter might be appointed acting Governor in this place.—A. P.

OLYMPIC SCORE CARD

U. S. Leads By Large Margin

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Los Angeles.—The unofficial scorecard shows the first eight in the Olmpic Games hitherto as follows:—

United States	383-1/2
France	149
Italy	145
Finland	119
Sweden	119
Germany	106-1/2
Britain	87
Japan	57

Holland is 11th with 26 and South Africa 19th with 12.—Reuter.

POLICE AND PLAYERS FALL OUT

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Los Angeles.—A free fight between the police and the Brazilian water polo players, causing more excitement than a most exciting final, resulted in the Brazilian water polo players being disqualified from further participation in the Olympic games.

Germany won the match by seven goals to three. The Brazilians thought that the Hungarian referee's decisions were unfair and at the end of the match the Brazilian goal-keeper made as if to attack the referee. The other Brazilians joined in and a fight ensued.

Police were called out and they put down the disturbance within five minutes after several of the participants had received blackeyes.

Indian's Swimming Feat

In the four-hundred metres free style) swimming race in the Olympic Games, Malik (India) was fourth in the heat, which was won by Jeantaris (France).—Reuter.

Helen Madison (United States) won the women's hundred metres (free style) swimming final 1 min. 6-8|10 secs. This is a world record.—Reuter.

OVERCROWDING IN JAILS

Protest Motion Lost In Bengal Council

CALCUTTA, August 8.

On the motion of Mr. J.A. Woodhead (Finance Member), the Bengal Council granted about Rs. 3,000 for the year 1932-33 towards the formation of a separate Legislative Council Department.

On the motion of Mr. B.P. Singh Roy (Minister for Local Self-Government), the Council granted Rs. 80,000 as aid to the Calcutta Hospital Nurses Institution. A sum of Rs. 1,68,202 was granted on the motion of Mr. Nawab K.G M. Faroqui under the head of Civil Works for a second additional special jail at Dum Dum; the reconstruction of the Mymensingh Jail; structural alteration in the female ward of the Behrampur jail; construction of cells in Rajshahi Central Jail and construction of temporary sheds in the Dacca Central Jail.

TERRORISM.

A token cut motion of Dr. Naresh Chandra Sen-Gupta, drawing attention to "the wholly insufficient accommodation and the conveniences in the Dum Dum special jail and overcrowding of prisoners in jails," was lost without a division.

The Council passed Mr. B. P. Singh Roy's Bengal Opium Smoke Bill and referred to select committee the Opium (Bengal Amendment) Bill. The Council then adjourned till to-morrow when the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Bill will be taken up.—A.P.

"HANDICAPS TO TEXTILE INDUSTRY"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—I have gone through the article contributed by a 'Millwala' in your issue of August 1 regarding "Handicaps to Indian Textile Industry" and should like to make a few observations concerning the remarks 'Millwala' has made about leather goods especially belting and wooden articles such as Bobbins, etc. To his remarks, I have only to say that these indigenous industries are unable to develop their industries owing to almost complete lack of support from both the mill-owners and agents as well as from Government. Will the 'Millwala' please explain during what course of time and with what Government support England at present the pioneer in textile line, and the newly arisen Japan reached their present perfections in the manufacture of mill-stores, machinery and their spares?

Let me presume that 'Millwala' visited the unique and interesting exhibitions of Indian-made mill stores and machinery spares recently held by the good efforts of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. He must have been impressed with exhibits particularly in leather goods and wooden articles. If these indigenous industries are given full and hearty support by the mill-owners and the Government, one can say confidently that as time goes on, not only these small industries will survive the present depressed trade conditions but that they will surely go ahead by improving the quality of their products till they are in line with foreign manufactures.

I now take the particular question of wooden articles such as Bobbins, Shuttles, Warper Beams Picking Sticks, etc. It must be within the knowledge of 'Millwala' that a Limited Company under the guidance of a gentleman travelled wide in foreign countries to study this question, was started at Surat some 25 years back for manufacturing Bobbins, etc., and that to our misfortune, the company met an unnatural death owing to lack of any support from our Indian mill-owners as well as from Government in the form of any protection. I am sure, 'Millwala' will be surprised to learn that foreign made wooden finished articles are taxed only 10 per cent. import duty (formerly free from duty); while 25 per cent. import duty '(formerly 20 per cent.) is charged on rough sawn wooden scantlings and logs. When such is the tendency, leaving aside the most important question of industrial and technical education as facilitated in foreign countries by their Governments, how can one expect these budding industries to manufacture and develop their products both as regards quality and prices.—Yours, etc.,

"STOREWALA."

RETRENCHMENT IN NAGPUR

NAGPUR, Aug. 9.

The Nagpur Municipal Committee, at its meeting last night discussed the retrenchment subcommittee's report, and unanimously agreed to give effect from September 1, to a proportionate cut in the salaries of Municipal employees.

Mr. Naidu's proposal that the cut should not affect employees earning Rs. 30 and less was rejected. Mr. Deo's proposal relating to the system of concentration and double-shift in municipal school was referred to the education committee for further discussion.—A.P.

HOARE IS MISUNDERSTOOD, NO CHANGE OF POLICY!

British "Friends" Appeal To Indian Liberals To Give Up Attitude Of Non-Co-operation

The political correspondent of the "Evening News" says:—

A last minute effort to end the deadlock between the British Government and moderate politicians in India is being made by a dozen British friends of India who have addressed a letter to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. M. R. Jayakar and Mr. N. M. Joshi urging them to give up their attitude of non-co-operation in the best interests of India.

The letter is dated London, July 29, and was received by air mail yesterday by the three ex-members of the Consultative Committee.

The letter is signed by Rev. R. M. Gray and Mrs. Gray, Sir Phillip and Lady Hartog, Sir Walter and Lady Layton, Mr. A. D. Lindsay (Master of Balliol), Prof. Gilbert Murray, Miss Eleanor Rathone, Lady Stewart, Mr. R. A. Wilson, I.C.S. (retired) and Sir Francis Younghusband.

FULFILMENT OF PLEDGES.

In the course of the letter, the signatories say that they are in strong sympathy, broadly speaking, with the view held by the three Indian politicians concerning Indian self-government and that their desire for their own country is that the pledges it has given to India should be fulfilled as speedily as possible. They are greatly perturbed at the breakdown of co-operation between Government and the Indian leaders. "But though we find ourselves differing from time to time from Sir Samuel Hoare on specific questions relating to India," the letter continues, "we believe he is right in suggesting that this breakdown is due, at least partly, to the kind of misunderstandings which are apt to arise when difficult negotiations are carried on over long distances."

They cannot agree with the view that the Government's decision not to call the Round Table Conference or its Federal Structure Committee signifies a change of policy or even a change of heart on any important part of the Indian issue. Most of them regret this decision if only for the reactions it has produced in India but they believe it was mainly prompted by an honest desire to simplify and speed up procedure.

Proceeding, the signatories say: "We remind ourselves and we venture to remind you, that this explanation was not given casually but was in that part of Sir Samuel Hoare's speech of June 27 which was read by him in the House of Commons and simultaneously issued in India as a summary not only of his own decisions but of those of the Government.

IRWIN'S YORKSHIRE SPEECH.

"The Government as a whole is thus committed not only to the procedure but to the explanation given for that procedure. Since that time Lord Irwin has become a member of the Cabinet and has explained in his recent speech in Yorkshire that he would not have done so if he had not satisfied himself that the Government remains sincere in the policy to which he individually, as well as they, is so deeply committed."

The signatories suggested that in their view Lord Irwin on the spot may be better able to judge the motives, intentions and general attitude of his own colleagues than the Indian politicians 6,000 miles away, and they urge that the need for speed is a very real need. They feel it to be essential that the co-operation of the Indian representatives with Government should continue and they urge that the Indian representatives should take advantage of the openings specifically left in that part of the Government's statement of June 27 where "the need of speed, the need of co-operation between British and Indian representatives and lastly the overriding need that the ultimate court to which spesific proposals must be referred is the High Court of Parliament," are mentioned.

END DEPLORABLE DEADLOCK.

After all, the question that matters is whether it is not possible in some way to continue the method of collective consultation with representative Indian opinion and the signatories beg the three Indian leaders to put forward themselves a suggestion for a form of conference which they believe would be satisfactory while fulfilling the three conditions set forth in the Government's statement. Their excuse for writing, they say in conclusion, is their own great anxiety on the subject and their desire to leave no stone, or even a pebble, unturned in the efforts to smooth the way for an ending of this deplorable deadlock.

Soon after receipt of the letter in Bombay Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Joshi had a consultation and subsequently the letter was discussed at an informal conference of local Liberals. While strict secrecy is being maintained as to the attitude likely to be taken up by the three recipients of the letter, it seems most probable that the letter will not have the desired effect of reconciling them to the new procedure of the Secretary of State.

BOTH-WAY CROSSING OF ATLANTIC

Mollison Goes To Ireland

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The airman J. A. Mollison leaves the Stag Lane aerodrome, (London) to-morrow for Baldonnel (Ireland) preparatory to attempting a both-way flight across the Atlantic. If the weather is favourable he will leave next week thus obtaining the advantage of the full moon. As, on the western crossing the prevailing winds are headwings and are increasing in strength in the higher altitudes, he hopes to fly as low as possible to Newfoundland, and then turning south for Harbour Grace, where he will refuel before continuing to New York. He estimates 23 hours for crossing and hopes to make the return flight after a few hours' rest. He is not carrying any wireless operators.—B.O.W.

FOUR-POWER PACT OF NEUTRALITY

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Buenos Aires.—Argentine, Brazil, Chile and Peru have signed a pact of neutrality in regard to the dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay and at the same time called upon both nations to make efforts to preserve peace. By the pact the countries concerned agree not to recognise any territorial conquests as a result of the outbreak of fighting.

Two Bolivian army airmen, who made a forced landing, are held prisoners by the Paraguayans.—Reuter.

TO-MORROW

A SUGGESTION

What does the future hold for you? Are you planning to take advantage of opportunities. Do you want to keep in touch with the industrial and commercial affairs of India then "Commercial India" will help you. It is a practical business magazine for practical men. It solves your difficulties from practical stand point, has special articles of great value and deals with all trade matter. And all these for an annual subscription of Rs. 4|-. You will find it profitable to send for a free sample copy from the Manager, 22, R. G. Kar Road, Shambazar, Calcutta.

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"STAR OF INDIA"

Calcutta's New Evening Paper

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

Arrangements were to-day finally completed by which the Liberal Newspapers, Limited have sold the Calcutta "Evening News" and the "Bengalee" to a new company which has been formed under the name of Muslim Press and Publications, Ltd. The change in ownership is to take place immediately, and the company's new paper, "The Star of India," is to start publication from Monday, August 8.

The main idea of the Muslims in acquiring Calcutta's only evening newspaper is to give their community an opportunity to express their views and plans in a plain and untrammelled manner.

One of the leading spirits in this new scheme is Dr. Syed Ross Masood, vice-Chancellor of the Muslim University of Allgarh, and with him are associated as co-directors a number of prominent Calcutta businessmen, including Messrs. N. Rajabally (chairman), R. R. Khan, S. M. Shafi, Ferozuddin, K. Nooruddin, S. Ahmad Ali, A. H. Rahman and S. S. Salim of Dacca.

The paper will be continued as an evening daily with Mr. H. George Franks, who has severed his connection with Reuters and the Associated Press, as managing editor.

GRETA GARBO GOES HOME

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The wide-spread interest which has been evinced for some days in the arrival of the star Greta Garbo on a visit to her homeland from Hollywood, reached the climax this afternoon when Stockholm flashed the news that she has landed at Gothenburg, escorted by seven policemen.

Thousands of film stars swarmed the quayside, gaily decked with Swedish and American flags to welcome her.

After her brother greeted her she was interviewed by a small army of international journalists.—A.P.

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BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

General Rise In Values

BURMA, DYEING AND NAGPUR SHARES FIRM

Bombay, Aug. 9.

There was a large turnover of business in the share market to-day and the general feeling was cheerful. As a result of a sharp rise in cotton prices, there was good enquiry for mill shares and every share improved. Bombay Dyeing and Nagpur shares were firm. The firmness in mill shares had salutary effect on other industrial shares. There was particularly good demand for Bombay Burma and Tata Steel ordinary shares. Values of these scrips have registered good improvement.

The undertone of the market is healthy and business is broadening. Buyers are looking for general improvement in prices. It seems that now there is slow but steady recovery in the general trade and the effects of the abnormal depression are disappearing.

Bombay Dyeings started at Rs. 677-1/2, improved to Rs. 681-1/4 and closed at Rs. 676-1/4. Fazuls opened at Rs. 275. Centuries dis-

closed steadiness throughout and moved in the neighbourhood of Rs. 216/4. Pearls touched Rs. 161-1/4, and finished at Rs. 155. Nagpores appreciated to Rs. 278/2 and closed at Rs. 272/8. Swadeshis were done at Rs. 222/8. Bombay Burmas ruled very strong. Opened at Rs. 340 touched Rs. 350 and finished at Rs. 346-1/4. New issues were done at Rs. 120. Tata Steel ordys. were done at Rs. 23/12 at the opening and finished at Rs. 23/6. Cement shares were better. Katnis were in demand at Rs. 180 and Indians were done at Rs. 190. In Banks. Centrals changed hands at Rs. 17/6 and Imperial Partly. Paids at Rs. 281-1/4. Ahmedabad Prantej were in demand at Rs. 600. Andhras were done at Rs. 945 and Powers declined to Rs. 550.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, August 9.

Bombay Dyeing 678, 76, 82, 76, 78, 77.
Century 216, 14-6, 17, 15, 16.
Colaba 76, 77, 75.
Crescent 51, 49.
Fazul 278, 77, 73, 75.
Indore 350, 51, 50.
Madhowji 7.
Nagpur 272, 76, 70, 72.
New Great 127, 24, 25.
Pearl 156, 54, 56.
Simplex 55, 60, 54.
Swadeshi 222, 20, 26, 20, 22
Burma 340, 48, 45, 46.
Hydro 128, 26, 27.
Tram 113-12 12-13.
Deff. 245.
Ord. 23-14, 6, 14,6.
Bundi 15-2, 15.
Indian 190, 92, 90-10.
Katni Ordy. 175, 79.
Alcock 126, 27.

TEXTILE SECTION.	
Ahmedabad Advance	262-8
Apollo Mills	0-12
Bombay Dyeing	677-8
Century	216-4
Central India	272-8
Colaba Land	75-0
Crescent	49-6
Dawn Mills	471-4
E. D. Sassoon	0-3½
Elphinstone	1-8
Ebrahim Pabaney	87-8
Edward Sassoon	20-0
Finley	70-0
Fazulbhoy	275-0
Gokak	102-8
Hindustan	1460-0
Indian Manfg.	1250-0
Indian Bleaching	145-0
Indore Malwa	349-6
Kastoorchand	7-10
Khatau	68-12
Kohinoor	127-8
Lakshmi	350-0
Madhavjee	7-0
Model Nagpore	60-0
Mysore	105-0
New Great	125-10
New City	43-12
Pearl	156-4
Phoenix	255-0
Premier	1-0
Sholapur	1725-0
do. Deb. (94. F.P.)	93-8
Sassoon Silk	45-0
Swan	55-0
Simplex	54-6
Swadeshi	222-8
Tata Mills	15-0
Vishnu	1325-0
RAILWAY SECTION.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	600
Amritsar Patti Old	91-8
Central Provinces	66
Dhond Bharamati	74-8
Guzerat	47
Hoshiarpur Doab	62
Larkhana	76
Mandra Bhon	54-8
Mymensing Rebate	62
Mymensing Gtd.	63
Pachora Jamner	62-8
Sara Sirajgunj	65
Sialkot Narowal	75
Sind Light	46
Tapti Valley	602-8
Upper Sind Light	64-0
BANK SECTION.	
Bank of India	90-4
Bank of Baroda	71-12
Bombay Provincial	53-8
Central Bank	17-8
Eastern Bank	60
Imperial F.P.	1130
Imperial P.P.	281-4
Union Bank	3-12
CEMENT SECTION.	
Bundi Cement	15
Gwalior Cement	50-12
Indian cement	190-10
Katni Cement Ordy.	179-6
Katni Cement Def.	650
Punjab Cement Ordy.	8-6
Punjab Cement Pref.	10
Shahabad Cement	201-4
Shivrajpur	11-12
United Cement	72
HYDRO & ELECTRIC SECTION	
Ahmedabad Electric	112/6
Andhra Valley Ordy	942/8
Andhra Valley Pref	1045/0
Bombay Tram Ordy	112/13
Bombay Pref	69/0
Broach Electric	7/6
Karachi Electric	150/0
Surat Electric	117/8
Suburban Electric	98/0
Tata Hydro Ordy	127/8
Tata Pref	110/0
Tata 8 per cent Deb	107/0
Tata Power Ordy	550/0
Tata Pref	1190/0
MISCELLANEOUS SECTION	
Alcock Ashdown	127/8
Br. Burma Petrol	2/13
Bombay Burma Old	348/14
Bombay New	120/0
Bombay Steamer	112/8
Bombay Telephone	55/0
Bombay 6-1/2 p. c. Deb	52/10
Bellapur Sugar	101/8
Indian Radio Ordy	250/0
Indian Radio Def	240/0
Indian Mercantile	32/0
McKenzies	65/0
New India Assurance	19/0
Jupitor Insurance	6/8
Oriental Insurance	190/0
Vulcan Insurance	5/0
Port Canning	560/0
Scindia Steam	7/5
Tata Construction	45/0
Tata Iron and S. Ordy	23/6
Tata Def	245/0
Tata 1st Pref	117/8
Tata 2nd Pref	41/4
Tata Oil	17/8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, August 9.

3-1|2 per cent. G.P. Notes Rs. 68|8.
4 per cent. 1931|36 Con. Rs. 56|10.
4 per cent. 1934|37 Loan Rs. 95|12.
4 per cent. 1960|70 Loan Rs. 79|4.
4-1|2 per cent. 1934 Bonds Rs. 99|10
4-1|2 per cent. 1955|60 Loan Rs. 90.
5 per cent. 1929|47 Loan Rs. 97|8.
5 per cent. 1939|44 Loan Rs. 98|2.
5 per cent. 1935 Bonds Rs. 100|4.
6 per cent. 1933|36 Bonds Rs. 102|2.
6-1|2 per cent. 1935 T. Bonds Rs. 104|12.
5-1|2 per cent. 1938|40 Loan Rs. 101|14.

TAX-FREES.

5 per cent. 1945|55 Loan Rs. 104|10.
5 per cent. 1933 Bonds Rs. 101|7.
3 per cent. 1932 Bonds Rs. 100|8.
6-1|2 per cent 1935 B.D.L. Rs. 105|10.

STATE LOANS.

5-1|2 per cent. 1938 Mysore Rs. 103|8.
5 per cent. 1955 Mysore Rs. 102|8.

CORPORATION LOANS: Taxables

4 per cent. B.P.T. 1974 Rs. 74|8.
4 per cent. M. Deb. 1974 Rs. 74.
5 per cent. M. Deb. 1959 Rs. 88.
6 per cent. M. Deb. 1954 Rs. 102|12.
6 per cent. K.P.T. 1956 Rs. 102.
6-1|2 per cent. B.I.T. 1937 Rs. 104.

RAJPUTANA—With mails from Bombay of July 30 left Port Said on Aug 8.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 9.

Bengal Superfine	190
Bengal Fine	185
Bengal F.G.	180
Sindh-Punjab Fine	185
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	180
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	200
Nagpur Savner Fine	200
Yeotmal Fine	195
Arvi	195
Ellichpur Fine	195
Amraoti Fine	193
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	193
Mulkapur Fine	190
Khandesh Fine	190
Muthia F.G.	185
Jalna|Sailu F.G.	190
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	193
Ujjain|Shujaulpur F.G.	196
Broach F.G.	200
Punjab|American	210
Punjab|American mix	200
Cambodia	250
Miraj|Sangli	210
Compta Good	220
Jinja	282
Busoga	295
Kampala	292

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INDIA OUGHT TO HAVE TURNED DOWN THE INVITATION TO OTTAWA

Country Stands To Gain Nothing By Imperial Preference

Mr. A.R. Bhat, M.Com. of the "Kesari" and the "Mahratta" staff and a member of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries recently read a papers on "the Ottawa Conference paper on the Ottawa Conference with special reference to India" at the Hall of Commerce Graduates' Association. The following are extracts from that paper:—

The problem of Imperial Preference has come to the forefront because of the Imperial Economic Conference which is, at present, in session at Ottawa. It has attained special significance because the concession of free entry granted to Dominions and Indian products under the provisions of the British Import Duties Act of 1932 comes to an end on the 15th November next unless the Dominions and India enter into a trade agreement with Great Britain embodying a reciprocal preferential regime so designed as to benefit the trade of the contracting parties.

LONG HISTORY.

Although the problem has assumed importance in this way, it has a long history behind it. It was during the second-half of the XIX century that the monopolistic position enjoyed by Great Britain in the matter of supply of manufactured articles to world markets began to be shaky. Not only did the European countries, the United States and Japan develope their own industries, but began making inroads on the Empire markets. These things made some of the British statesmen like Mr. Joseph Chamberlain think of the future of commercial supremacy of Great Britain. On the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria in 1897, a sentiment in favour of closer economic and political bonds with the mother country was aroused and Canada which had declared as early as 1859 that the Fiscal Autonomy was a vital part of self-government and had acted on the principle by raising tariff walls against the entry of foreign goods including those coming from Great Britain, made a beginning in the direction of granting preferential treatment to the goods of the mother country. The Imperial Conference of 1902 after the Boer War the Colonies offered to give preference to British goods as a set-off for the obligations incurred by the mother country. But this preference which was shown by the Colonies was not reciprocated by Great Britain.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain carried on a whirlwind propaganda in favour of Imperial Preference, but his party was not successful at the poll in 1906, because Great Britain was still under the grip of free trade principles. Besides giving preferential treatment to British goods the Dominions among themselves extended preference to one another. India, however, remained aloof from the policy of Imperial Preference until recently.

The last World War brought the various parts of the Empire more closely together. The effects of war made the British statesmen reconsider their views on the question of Imperial Preference. Since the war there came about a distinct change in their attitude in favour of protection and Imperial Preference which ultimately culminated in the abandonment of free trade and acceptance of protectionist policy early this year.

Imperial Preference is no more a party question in Britain, but a national one. Imperial Preference is only a means to achieve complete economic unity among the parts of the Empire according to the high priests of the ideal of Empire economic self-sufficiency. But is that goal, which is so very much being trumpeted at the present time, likely to achieve?

TWO PRECEDENT CONDITIONS.

A lasting economic unity of the Empire could be achieved if two conditions are fulfilled: firstly, all the component parts of the Empire must have equal political status and there must be a feeling of mutual good-will among them; secondly, the economic aspirations of Great Britain, the Dominions and India must not be conflicting.

So far as the condition first-mentioned is concerned, it is too well-known that all the countries forming the British Empire, have neither equal status, nor is there any trace of real mutual goodwill. India which, both in area and population is by far the most important part of the Empire is denied the Dominion Status and the Dominions like South Africa are trying their level best to refuse Indians living in that country even the the elementary rights of citizenship. Further, it is no use denying the fact that there is a feeling of distrust about Great Britain in the minds of Indians, which, it would not be wrong to say is, at its highest today. Ireland, the neighbour of Great Britain, is engaged in a bitter controversy with the latter over the question of the removal of the Oath of Allegiance and the payment of Land Annuities.

BREAD AND BUTTER.

If we examine the economic aspirations of Great Britain and other parts of the Empire, we find that not only are they in no way complimentary but are in more or less direct conflict. The population of Great Britain is primarily dependent on manufacturing industries. Mr. Duglas Smith, an authority on the question of Empire Trade, has put the economic requirements of Great Britain in a nutshell. Mr. Smith states:—

"From the import and export figures it is realised how true is the statement that Great Britain is a workshop on which 42 million people are largely dependent. We have not sufficient natural wealth to support 42 millions at their present standard of comfort. It may be difficult to assess a figure, but it has been stated that if we relied entirely on our own resources, we could only support 12 million people.

The British census of production in the year 1924 revealed the following position:—

	£ Million.
British Agricultural Production	259
Mines	221
Fisheries	18
Manufactures	2500
Export Trade	800

WORLD'S WORKSHOP.

From this it becomes clear that Great Britain cannot maintain her present position unless she continues to be a workshop of some outside countries. It needs no argument to show that Great Britain cannot look any more to the day when she will be able to regain her lost markets in Europe, and in other industrially advanced independent countries like the United States and Japan. The British statesmen, therefore, have under the force of dire necessity began to talk of "Empire Economic Unity," "Solidarity of the Empire," "Constructive Imperialism" and mutual benefit likely to be derived therefrom to the component parts of the Empire. But what exactly are the implications of those phrases? Lord Melchett, one of the exponents of the philosophy of the Empire self-sufficiency, has explained what he feels on this question. Lord Melchett observes:—

"The British Empire comprises about a quarter of the world's surface and population and contains almost without exception every raw material, mineral and other type of commodity necessary for the carrying on of civilised human existence..... After all, in spite of the fact that they (the Dominions) have a certain amount of industrial development they are primarily agricultural producers desparately anxious to find an outlet for their commodities..... For all that we (in Great Britain) carry on a certain amount of agriculture we are primarily a manufacturing country desparately anxious to find an outlet for our manufactures."

Taking into consideration the economic position of Great Britain as shown by the British census of production and the observations of Lord Melchett it becomes clear that by Empire Economic Unity is meant that the Dominions should agree to remain agricultural countries and allow Great Britain to be their workshop. But is this position acceptable to the Dominions?

RAW PRODUCE COUNTRY.

The answer to this question is, of course, in the negative. During the last 75 years or more, the Dominions with a view to develope their industries have raised great tariff barriers against the entry not only of foreign goods, but also of British goods, and even to-day are struggling hard to set up industries on modern lines. Although India is not yet free to choose a fiscal policy best suited to her economic conditions has made it unmistakably clear that she is not prepared to be content with her present position of being an agricultural country, and wants to be an industrially advanced country like the United States.

It is thus clear that economic ambitions of Great Britain and her "daughters" are conflicting and that this new philosophy of Empire Economic Unity or constructive Imperialism is nothing more than old wine of mercantalism filled in a new bottle. Under mercantalism the Colonies were to be exploited for the benefit of the mother country. The new doctrine of Empire Economic Unity is no better. In the days of mercantalism Colonies not being recognised as being politically on par with the mother country that policy was forced down their throats Times having changed, the same policy is sought to be followed under the guise of Imperial Preference or closer economic co-operation.

The Colonies being bent on industrialising themselves as much as they profitably can, although they may show lip-sympathy with the ideal of Empire Economic Unity will refuse to be willingly and knowingly duped by the British protagonists of Empire Economic Unity. We can, therefore, safely assume that what is going to be achieved at Ottawa is not the Empire Economic Unity as conceived by Lord Melchett and others, but certain trade agreements based on no sentimental ground but on pure economic reasoning.

(To Be Continued)

WILL DUTCH GUIANA BE SOLD

American Offer

(By Mail.)

Rumors of the sale by Holland of its colonies in the western hemisphere to the United States are revived with the renewal of "The Chicago Tribune's" campaign for the purchase by the United States of all foreign colonies in the Caribbean.

The Dutch colony of Surinam, or Guiana, has been a heavy burden on the Dutch Exchequer annually, and repeatedly Parliament has advised the sale of Surinam to the United States, just as Denmark sold the Virgin Islands.

Now it is reported from Surinam that American Consul Burt has arrived at Paramaribo to study the economic possibilities of Surinam. Thus his visit revives the rumors of the sale.

Gold discoveries of great value are reported from Surinam to-day and this may affect the sale. The report was made in a statement of the Dutch Governor, declaring that one mine shaft in the mining district of Mindrineti was like a fairy grotto, glittering on all sides with gold. The Governor has left for the district to make further investigations.

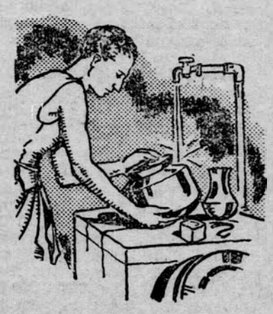
There is none better for—

—household linen

No more need you scrub and crub to make your washing white. Just try 501 Soap and see how quickly and gently it releases the dirt, getting right down into the cloth, leaving it soft and fresh. That's because 501 Soap is made of the finest vegetable oils and cleansing materials, devoid of all harmful chemicals.

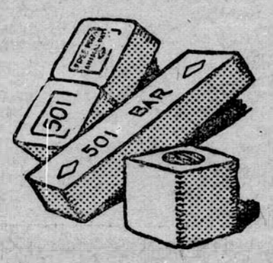
—floors and woodwork

501 Soap quickly removes dirt and stains from floors, furniture and woodwork. It is quick in action and surprisingly economical to use—it lasts much longer than most soaps and does far more work.



—pots and pans

After you have scoured your pots and pans wash them over with 501 Soap to make them bright and spotless. 501 Soap is absolutely free from animal fats. It is entirely Swadeshi and sold at a much lower price than imported washing soaps.



501
India's finest washing SOAP
soap for all purposes

TOMCO
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POST BOX 202, BOMBAY

AGENTS of
THE MADRAS PENCIL FACTORY
V. PRABHA & CO., Sandhurst Rd.
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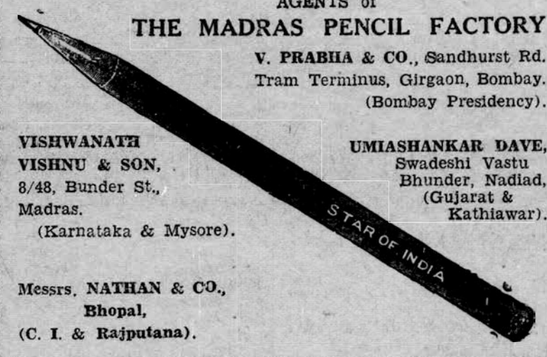

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VISHNU & SON,
8/48, Bunder St.,
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UMIASHANKAR DAVE,
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Bhunder, Nadiad,
(Gujarat & Kathiawar).

Messrs. NATHAN & CO.,
Bhopal,
(C. I. & Rajputana).

FRAGRANT ICE COLD LEMON CREAM (REGISTERED)

This is an ideal hair dressing for ladies and gentlemen, in a hot country like India. Used in the morning it keeps the brain cool and free from fatigue the whole day. Gives sound refreshing sleep, if used before retiring. Cures headache, dizziness and weak memory. Stops hair falling and makes it long black, soft and glossy.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.
KELVIN CHEMICAL CO.,
BOMBAY 4.

VIENNA UNDER SOCIALIST REGIME

Indian Visitor's Impressions

(BY DR. D. R. PREM)

The Great War brought about many changes—dramatic changes—in European politics. Austria also had her share of such changes. During the War Austria and Hungary were ruled by one King, Francis Joseph I, who died in 1916. He was succeeded by Charles I, but this unfortunate King was dethroned on the 12th November 1918, when a republic was proclaimed.

When Austrians turned republicans, Hungary and some smaller States, such as Bohemia and Slovakia got separated from Austria. Bohemia and Slovakia together with some other minor States, formed a republic and named their new country Czechoslovakia, having Praha (Prague) as its capital.

When Austria became divorced from its fertile and rich neighbour Hungary, there was much economic distress in the country. People were starving. At such a time Socialists had the reins of the nation for a brief period of time, after which they were ousted from office by Anti-Socialists, who had majority by 60 per cent.

Though Austria is ruled by Anti-Socialists its capital, Vienna, ruled by Socialists, who have a majority in the provincial diet, as well as in the Municipal Corporation. The effect of these two antagonistic powers having authority in the same town, could be noticed immediately. On my first day in Vienna a friend of mine took me to the Ringstrasse to see the University. No sooner had we reached the gate than we were approached by a policeman and requested not to go further.

"Why shouldn't I," I asked.

"There are always some quarrels between the socialists and Anti-socialists and Anti-Socialist students and teachers. Sometimes the University has to be closed,' was his meek reply.

When the reins of this great town came into the hands of Socialists, this novel experiment—government of a town on socialistic lines—was anxiously watched. The Imperialists all over the world believed that that experiment would fail, as the Socialists were incompetent to raise funds. But they were soon disillusioned. The socialists managed the affairs so well, that a visitor to Vienna is at once struck with their achievements.

FOR THE PEOPLE

The first thing that the Socialists have done there is to convert all the palaces and Imperial Parks and Gardens into public institutions. Most of the palaces now house the city museums. It is interesting to know, as I was informed by a Vienna friend, that some of the rooms in the Imperial Summer Palace have been rented by labourers.

Socialists have made excellent arrangements for the welfare and education of children. There are many well-equipped Kindergarten Schools for infants and small children. Innumerable parks, Swimming ponds and hospitals have been laid open specially for children. There is a splendid arrangement to secure a good supply of fresh and pure milk.

WORKERS' HOMES.

The most wonderful thing they have done is the construction of beautiful and ideal tenement houses for the working classes. Nowhere in the world have I seen such a magnificent thing as that If at all, there a very few slums left in Vienna. It was in 1924 when the Socialists first thought of constructing such buildings. Work began in 1926 and the first block was named, 'Karl-Marx-Hof,' after the Father of Socialism. Now there are hundreds of such majestic and palatial buildings in Vienna, where working class families are housed on a moderate monthly rent.

Each building contains many flats of 3 to 5 rooms, and these are given to families according to their size. Neatness in every building is remarkable. With each building is attached a park playground and a pond. And with every block of buildings are attached many important institutions—Workmen's Clubs, Co-operative Stores, Cinema, Library and reading room, Kindergarten School, Dispensary, Scientific family-laundry etc.

INTERESTED IN INDIA

The young Socialists are a class by themselves. Their ideas are much more advanced than those of the older ones. Naturally, they have a great sympathy with the downtrodden peoples. I was invited one evening to speak on 'Youth Movement in India' at a meeting of the 'Society of the Friends of the World'. There was a large gathering of young men and maids. They were greatly interested about India. They knew a lot about Gandhi, Non-co-operation, Non-violence and so on. They were very eager to learn from an Indian visitor what the youth in India were doing.

NO WATER IN SYRIA

Animals Flee Into Turkey, But Men Cannot

CONSTANTINOPLE, (By Mail)

According to news coming from the Syrian frontier, hundreds of camels, driven by thirst, have crossed the Turkish boundary in search of water. Even locusts are perishing through it. Large flocks of birds havs like the camels, sought refuge in Turkey.

Nomadic tribes, in large numbers, have also fled northwards: but, not being allowed to pass the frontier they have been forced to pitch their tents in the neighbourhood of Alexandretta. They appear of late to have been greatly scared by the news that thousands of well armed Bedouins, wishing to escape from the drought, have started in the same direction.

NEW COMMANDMENT

"Keep Sunday Dull"

The Rev. Ralph Gardner, vicar of Benfleet, Essex, hates Sunday Dora.

In a letter to his parishioners he declares that the fourth Commandment is now interpreted in the following terms:—

"Remember the Sabbath day to keep it dull. Six days shalt thou labour, laugh and be happy, but on Sunday, the dullest of all the week thou shalt not smile nor o to the pictures.

"Sunday is the day of taboos and restrictions; the day of forbiddings: the day of a sort of spiritual Dora.

"There is nothing which arouses the contempt and violence of English people more than hypocrisy.

GIRL IN BARREL

Ten-day Fast For £200 To Save Brother

Mrs. Nellie Hayes is starving in a barrel on Central Beach, Blackpool—and she is doing it to save her brother's life.

She is only twenty-two, but she has agreed to stay in the barrel without food for ten days to win £200.

She wants this money to pay for an operation for hed brother, who lies dangerously ill at Barnsley

A crowd of holidaymakers watched her enter the barrel, dressed in a tweed skirt and blue blouse. The only things she took with her were:—

A comb,
Four novels
A pencil and paper.

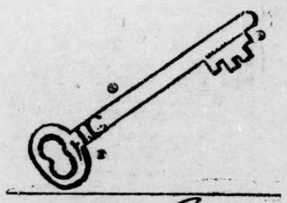
She had a large meal before she began her fast.

The Missing Letter Competition

FIRST PRIZE RS. 1,200 SECOND PRIZE RS. 200 THIRD PRIZE RS. 100

And Twenty Consolation Prizes

Here is a simple and yet intelligent and interesting competition.
Act now and you may win Rs. 1,200 for annas EIGHT only.
You have merely to find out what each picture represents



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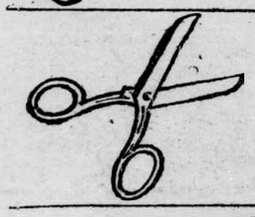

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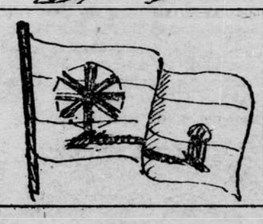

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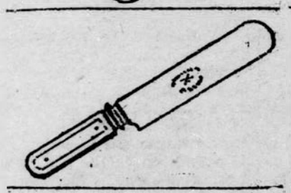

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ADDRESS .....

RULES AND CONDITIONS

1. **16 words are given with the FIRST LETTER of each word missing. The 16 pictures represent 16 objects. All you have to do is to find out the names of these objects. The first letter in the word representing the name of the object, will be the first letter that you find missing in the word.**
2. **SOLUTIONS FOR YOUR GUIDANCE:—Picture No. 1 represents a KEY. The first letter K of KEY applied to word No. 1 gives KNOWLEDGE. Similarly Picture No. 2 represents SCISSORS, and S added to word No. 2 gives SYMPATHY.**
3. After you have filled in your Form, write your name and full address clearly in the coupon. Then cut out the coupon and enclose EIGHT ANNAS in 'QUARTER-ANNA' or 'HALF-ANNA' stamps as Entrance Fee.

4. Address your Entries to:—

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
THE MISSING LETTER COMPETITION,
Post Box No. 706, BOMBAY.

Local residents may if they chosoe enclose 8 Annas in coins instead of stamps and hand in their Entries at the Competition Counter in the offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" and obtain receipts for the same.

5. Alterations and corrections and mutilations of Entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such entries.
6. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this competition and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.
7. All entries must be received not later than **16th AUGUST**
8. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion and his decision will be final. The first prize will be awarded for an all-correct solution.
9. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor, provided a separate coupon, solution and Entrance Fee are enclosed for each entry.
10. No competitor may win more than ONE prize.
11. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
12. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."

BUREAU ADMINISTERS BIG BLOW TO BEARS

Official Crop Estimate Much Less Than Private Expectations

AMERICAN COTTON CROP HEAVILY INFESTED BY BOLL WEEVIL

Extensive Short Covering And Speculative Buying

Great excitement prevailed on the New York Cotton Exchange on Monday and after the receipt of the Government Bureau report prices advanced 166 points. It was the biggest advance of the year in one day.

BULLISH BUREAU.

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Agricultural Department in its report states that the condition is 65.6 per cent indicating total production 11,306,000 bales at an average yield of 149.6 lbs. per acre. This report was the smallest as compared with the private crop estimates. It is said that heavy weevil infestation, lack of fertility and excessive shedding are responsible for the smallest figure.

SPECULATIVE BUYING.

Bear operators were nervous and covered their floating short interest at advancing prices. Substantial Banking support influenced heavy speculative buying.

Later on prices eased off 19 points on profit-taking.

Bombay, Aug 9

On Monday the New York cotton futures market was excited by bullish Bureau report. Prices advanced on general buying but later declined on Liverpool selling.

On reports of substantial Banking support the market opened at a rise of 24 to 25 points. There was some long liquidation before the Bureau report and after rapid fluctuations the session closed at a rise of 7 points to receive and digest the Government Bureau report.

The crop reporting Board of the U. S. Agricultural department issued the following report:—

	1932-33	1931-32	1930-31
Condition	65.6	74.9	62.2
Yield	149.6	185.8	155.3
Production	11,306,000	15,534,000	14,362,000
Ginned to 31st July	71,000	7.000	78,000

Private crop reports issued before the official report ranged from 115 lacs to 126 lacs and the markets discounted 12 million bales crop. But the Government report was the smallest as compared with private estimates and was 9 lacs below the average expectation.

As a result of the bullish character of the Bureau report the New York cotton futures market re-opened at a rise of 68 points from the previous closing level. There was heavy speculative buying which in conjunction with extensive short covering resulted in a rise of 106 points. This was the biggest rise in one day this year. Later on prices declined on long liquidation and the market closed at a net rise of 87 to 86 points. Spot cotton prices rise 85 points at 7.05c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was very strong and closed at a rise of 84 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 83 points at 6.90c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened firm at a rise of 12 to 13 points. Hedge selling had been the main feature. New York market opened firm on active Wall Street but the market inclined to hang although good straddle buying kept the steadiness up to the first close prior to the Bureau report. Later under the influence of "Bullish" Bureau, the market was strong and active. The advance was led by America throughout. There was no great weight of outside support in Liverpool, offtake mostly coming from straddle buying on very narrow parity. There was a substantial recovery and the continuation in general upward trend is now dependent on the adverse weather conditions in the U. S. A. cotton belt. The market closed strong at a rise of 64 to 65 points. At the time of Liverpool close New York prices were .01 to 102 points higher. Middling American Spot cotton prices closed at a rise of 7 points at 11 a.m. but a big rise will be recorded to-day.

East Indian cotton prices advanced 50 points and Egyptian cotton prices closed at a rise of 53 to 57 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 34 to 44 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 7.22 (12-52 p.m.), lowest 6.27 (10 43 a.m.).

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

8.46 a.m.: New York cables:—Our travelling man wires from Texas:—"I estimate Texas condition 67 per cent.; crop 4,500 000. Found very high condition around Sweetwater.

9.15 a.m.: Light to moderate rainfall in the Eastern belt, Central belt and Oklahoma. More rain is expected.

11.28 a.m.: Long liquidation before Bureau Report.

12.27 p.m.: Between midnight and daylight no precipitation. Slightly cooler in Oklahoma and Texas.

7.49 p.m.: Agricultural Bureau Report more bullish than expected, but would not care to follow to-day's advance unless crop report becomes definitely unfavourable or present prices backed by improvement in the trade.

Another of their Liverpool friend cabled as under:—

"Deterioration continues, tendency Stock markets and Commodities markets upward. Believe tide definitely turning."

"Think that crop prospects are declining, confidence is increasing. Think that crop prospects establish foundation for the bullish market."

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York cable:—

"11,300,000 Government estimate was much less than expected, report heavy weevil infestation, lack of fertility, excessive shedding. Excitment caused by last four weeks average 103,000 weekly, as compared with 51,000 last year. Cloth market somewhat improved. Expect reaction due to rapid advance, but would favour purchases on all good setbacks.

"Bankers plan of co-operating Trade and Mills absorbing Co-operative Association cotton by orderly marketing, is likely to improve sentiment further."

Messrs. Orvis Bros. & Co., New York cable:—

"General buying stimulated by prospects of substantial Banking support, in view of small crop indication, exnect upward tendency continue.

Messrs. Reiss Brothers, Liverpool cable:—

"Condition 65.6 Production 11,306,000. Deterioration continues, tendency Stockmarkets, Commodities upwards, believe tide debnitely turned."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Report is considered bullish. Our opinion is that we shall see higher prices if trade shows signs of improving. Purchases are being made on orders from New York. The U. S. Department of Agriculture (Bureau) has issued a supplementary report which is considered "bullish". The Boll-Weevil may do considerable damage.

Liverpool.—Bureau report 7,50 000 below general expectations. Advance led almost entirely by New York resulting considerable narrowing Liverpool American parity. Summary indicates harvest still very uncertain but owing Weevil poor fortilization odds against more than average yield.

New York.—Agricultural Department report staggered the market. Investment buying a feature in consequence of Government assistance. Expect the general trend of the market will be upward. Advance has been too rapid for the time being.

New York.—Government estimate three-quarters million less than anticipate plus scarcity stocks throughout world encourages belief higher prices cotton as well as all commodities. All markets influenced by expectation results inflation.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Aug. 8.

October	7.03+87
December	7.20+86
January 1933	7.28+87
March 1933	7.41+86
Middling spot	7.05+85

NEW YORK MARKET
New York, Aug. 8.

New York—10-55 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)—

October	6.31
January	6.32

BOMBAY BULLION MARKET

Bombay, Aug. 9.

The local silver market ruled very steady in buying by professional operators. Shravan delivery opened at Rs. 55/4 and advanced to Rs. 55/10. Shanghai Exchange closed at 1.8 13/16 but privately it is stated to be 1.9.

Bar silver ready 55/8/0.
Shravan delivery 55/10/0.
Bhadarwa delivery 56/5/0.
Bar gold ready 29/6/6.
Sovereigns 18/9/3.

March	6.76
New York—Noon call.—	
October	7.14
January	7.41
March	7.51

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, Aug. 8.

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports 15,00 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain nil.

Day's exports to the Continent 11000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Aug. 8.

October	7.00+84
December	7.16+84
Middling spot	6.90+83

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Aug. 8.

Sakellaridis—	
October	7.66
November	7.72
December	7.76
January 1933	7.82
March 1933	7.92
May 1933	8.00
July 1933	8.10
F.G.F. Spot	7.30

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 8.

BROACH—	
Fully good (good staple)	4.42
Fine (good staple)	4.54
Superfine (good staple)	4.66
C.P. OOMRA—	
Good (No. 1 staple)	4.64
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	4.79
Choice (No. 1 staple)	4.94
BENGAL—	
Good	3.81
Fully good	3.91
Fine	4.01
SCINDE—	
Fully good	3.91
Fine	4.01
Superfine	4.11

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 8.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Closing
August		5.23+3
September		5.23+8
October	4.71	5.25+6
November		5.28+65
December		5.31+68
January 1933	4.80	5.34+65
February 1933		5.36+65
March 1933	4.87	5.39+65
April 1933		5.42+65
May 1933	4.91	5.45+65
June 1933		5.47+65
July 1933	4.97	5.50+65
August		5.52+65
Middling spot		4.87+07

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, Aug. 8.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. cargoes 27|4-1|2 Aug|Sep sellers.

Barletta Russo, per 64 lb cargoes 27|9 Aug|Sep sellers.

Wheat South Australian Parcels 27|9 Aug sellers.

Wheat Choice White Karachi parcels no offers.

INDORE MARKETS

INDORE, Aug. 8.

Messrs. Gangadhar Waman & Co. have sent the following report:—

SEEDS, WHEAT AND COTTON.

Rate per maund of 6 mds., Bengal.

Wheat Bombay pass Rs. 20; 21.
Wheat Malwi Rs. 18; 19.
Wheat Pissi Rs. 16; 19.
Gram Rs. 16.
Linseed bold brown Rs. 20.
Teelseed Rs. 38.
Cottonseed Rs. 15/8.
Wheat Flour Maida per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 10/2.
Wheat Rawa per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 11/2.
Cheat Ata per bag of 90 srs. Rs. 8.
Wheat Ata per bag of 90 srs. Rs. 2/10.

INDORE SHARE MARKET.

P N Bhandari Ltd. L. State Mills Rs. 100-0; 36.

Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. Rs. 100-12; 340.

Hukumchand Mills Ltd. Rs. 100-10; 226.

Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Ordy.) Rs. 100-12-8; 143.

Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Pref.) Rs. 100-7; 106-8.

Nandlal Bhandari Mills Ltd. Rs. 100-2-8; 90.

Rajkumar Mills Ltd. Rs. 100-0; 45.

Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd. Rs. 100-0; 25.

Indore Navayuga Mills Ltd. Rs. 50

Bank of Indore Ltd. Rs. 23-0; 23-4.

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MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 9.

B C Rate T T 1,6 1|32.
B C Rate D D 1|6 1|32.

LONDON:—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16 Aug./Sept.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/16.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Oct. Nov./Dec.
Banks buying T T 1|6 1|8.
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32. August
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32. Sept.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 October/Dec.

NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 387.
Banks Selling T T 385.
Banks Buying T T 380.

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 660.
Banks Buying D D 680.

AMSTERDAM:
Banks Buying D D 64 5/8

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 102.
Banks Buying 60 days 98.

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 88 3/4.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 115 3/4

SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D D 155.

JAVA:
Banks Selling D D 64 7/8

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 3.46 1/4 8th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/8 13/16 9th inst.
Japan/London 1/6 3/16 8th inst.
London/Paris 85.30 8th inst.
London/Belgium 24.90 8th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.75 8th inst.
London/Italy 67.70 8th inst.
London/Berlin 14.52 8th inst.
London/Holland 8.59 8th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.42 8th inst.
London/New York 3.45 1/2 8th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet, Steady.

Gold 6th inst. £5:19:3; 8th inst. £5:19:1.

Silver London Ready 6th inst. 17 5/8; 8th inst. 17 1/2.

Silver London Forward 6th inst 17 11/16; 8th inst. 17 9/16.

Silver New York Ready 6th inst. 27 1/4; 8th inst. 27 3/4.

London Discounts 3 Mos 6th inst. 23/32 p.c.; 8th inst. 23/32 p.c.

London Discounts 6 Mos 6th inst. 1 1/16 p.c.; 8th inst. 1 3/32 p.c.

Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 2 per cent.
3 Mos. 2 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York-Liverpool: Oct 419; Jan 403; March 402

Bombay-Liverpool. Broach A-M (2.09) Liverpool May (3.35) Rs. 24 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay-New York: Broach A/M (2.09) New York May (7.55) Rs. 33½ at 3.46 1/8 Cross Rate.

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REDUCING
with
MARIE DRESSLER
POLLY MORAN

OPERA HOUSE
DOUBLE ATTRACTION
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
AT 6 P.M.
"MERCHANT OF VENICE"
AT 10 P.M.
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x Tango Maru	6893	31 July	13 Aug.
* Taiyu Maru	3159	8 Aug.	21 Aug.
Fushimi Maru	11000	.....	@23 Aug
* Tokiwa Maru	6972	17 Aug.	31 Aug.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	.....	@ 5 Sept.
x Iyo ,,	5962	30 Aug.	13 Sept.
* Shin-i Maru	3812	2 Sept.	6 Sept.

* Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(@) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Katori Maru	10000	18 Aug.	5 Sept.
Kashima Maru	10000	1 Sept.	19 Sept.

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Taiyo Maru	22000	24 Aug.	30 Aug.
Asama Maru	22000	7 Sept.	13 Sept.

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OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1932

Managing Agency Curse

SHAREHOLDERS' ASSOC. REPEAT THEIR ATTACK

Too Much Power: Too Much Waste

A strong plea for the abolition of the managing agency system in the Bombay mill industry is made in the replies submitted to the Tariff Board by the Bombay Shareholders' Association.

While the Association admits that the industry suffers for lack of adequate capital and is burdened with interest charges and at the present stage requires additional protection, nothing has been done, the replies state, to reorganise the industry on a stable, a less exclusive and a less expensive basis.

UNLAWFUL GAINS

It urges the ultimate abolition of the managing agency system and gradual steps, meanwhile, to reform it, among others, by the introduction of penal provisions against unlawful gains of whatever kind by the agents.

Muttiple directorships are another baneful feature of the mill administration which ought to go, the replies add, at the next attempt to change the Indian Companies Act, which is urgent.

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Seberal questions have been dealt with by the Bombay Shareholders' Association in its replies to the Tariff Board's questionnaire.

As regards the steps taken to develop the export market, the association recognises the difficulties in the way of millowners like high tariff walls, import quotas, exchange rationing, etc., in foreign countries, and sympathises with them over the indifferent attitude of Government in not appointing trade commissioners as recommended by the 1928 mission.

It, however, points out that the Indian cotton mill industry does not possess anything like the system of canvessing agents or salesmen or travellers going round foreign markets in search of new business, as is the feature of selling organisations of foreign competitors especially Manchester and Japan. It agrees with the millowners that sufficient facilities for obtaining working capital are not available at present.

INTEREST CHARGES.

In its opinion the burden of interest charges of the working capital of mills has been considerably enhanced by the monetary policy of the Government of India for some years past, which policy has been mainly influenced by considerations for the maintenance of a certain external value of the rupee irrespective of its pernicious effect on the trade, industry and commerce of the country. The maxim that finance should be the handmaiden of trade and industry, the association asserts, is unfortunately not applicable to India.

The association quotes figures from the consolidated balance sheets issued by the Bombay Millowners' Association to show that although during the four years 1927 to 1930 the Bombay mill industry made a net manufacturing loss amounting to Rs. 2.91 lakhs which, after providing for depreciation at income-tax rates worked out to Rs. 7.72 lakhs, the managing agents obtained during the period commission and office allowance amounting to Rs. 82 lakhs. It remarks that these figures supply an eloquent illustration of the burden of the managing agents' remuneration on the industry particularly in times of depression.

COMMISSIONS.

It complains that before the Royal Commission on Labour, the representatives of the Bombay Millowners' Association in reply to a question from Sir Victor Sassoon made a misleading statement on 29th November 1929 the effect that the minimum commission was not taken advantage of while the mill was working at a loss. It is ambazing, the association asserts, that Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. of which Sir Victor Sassoon was the active head in 928, drew from the E. D. Sassoon United Mills in that year their minimum commission of Rs. 1,20,000 although the company made a loss of no less than Rs. 21,00,000.

The issue has been raised whether when an industry applies for protection it is right that the managing agents should be allowed to enjoy remunerations prescribed by agency agreements entered into at a time when conditions were different and also whether they are to be allowed to receive various kinds of indirect commissions and payments.

REORGANISATION.

The association's criticisms in reply to questions about reorganisation of mill management are particularly interesting. In its opinion, the management of the industry requires to bet reorganised in various directions in the interest of economy, efficiency and purity of administration. After referring to articles of association of five new cotton mills established in Ahmedabad, it points out that the managing agents concerned have arrogated to themselves powers of management to the exclusion of directors by laying down that directors are to do such acts and to exercise such powers only as are not exclusively vested in the agents, and maintains that such provisions should be declared void as curtailing the directors' power of supervision and control over managing agents, which ought to remain supreme at all times.

COMPANY REFORM.

According to the Association, amendment of the Indian Companies Act is a sine qua non in any scheme of reorganisation of management of the cotton textile industry. It has compiled figures to show that one gentleman is a director of 65 companies companies, another of 42 companies, a third of 34 companies and a fourth of 29 companies and so on. Commenting on this system of ultiple directorships, the association observes that making the fullest possible allowance for the exceptional ability and business experience of these gentlemen, it passes its comprehension that they are such supermen as to be able conscientiously to discharge their duties towards the shareholders when as many as 65 directorship are held by one individual, of which 35 are of cotton mills.

The list compiled shows that certain gentlemen, who are members of firms of managing agents of more than a dozen companies, have also deemed fit and proper to become directors of other companies, not only in the same industry but in other industries as well.

The Association asks if it is fair to the shareholders of the companies of which they are managing agents that instead of devoting their whole time, energy and attention to their own companies, they should accept outside directorships.

CLOSE PRESERVE.

In its opinion multiple directorships have resulted in the concentration of the reins of business control in a few hands, who at present wield the patronage of appointing directors on most of the companies in Bombay. The pretext of paucity of suitable directors, the association points out, is groundless and has emanated from vested interests wishing to make directorships a close preserve. From its experience, it is able to say that whenever it has occasion to put in new directors, they have invariably proved most useful. It is therefore suggested that the growing evil of multiple directorships should be banned by a suitable provision in the Indian Companies Act on lines similar to those recently adopted in Germany.

MINIMISING EVILS.

The association is convinced that abolition of the managing agency system would be the best method of rationalising the management of the industry. It is however alive to the difficulties created by the continued existence of this system for a number of years past and is driven to the conclusion that whilst an old system cannot at once be dispensed with root and branch without causing some disturbance to the industry, the only alternative left open to it is to suggest means for minimising the evils besetting this system. In any event it insists that the present law should be so amended as to make the managing agency system void in future for all joint stock companies.

PENAL PROVISION.

Proceeding, the association points out that in its opinion the managing agency system even in existing companies can be tolerated only if the possibilities of making indirect gains on the part of managing agents are entirely eliminated by a legislative provision making it penal for the managing agents to derive directly or indirectly any income other than the prescribed agency remuneration and the interest or dividend on his financial stake in the concern. In its opinion such an amendment will leave the managing agency system so effectively shorn of its attractions that there will be little anxiety for the unseemly multiplication of agency interests which has been the unfortunate experience in the past.

The association has criticised the failure of the merger scheme and has complained that a full account of all the causes which have contributed to its failure has not been made known to the public. Assuming that general merger is not a practical proposition, it urged that there is no reason why the basic idea of co-operative effort should not be applied at least to certain departments of the industry. In this connection, it quotes passages from the White Paper issued by the Local Government in 1930 and the speech of Mr. Lalji Naranji at the annual general meeting of the Bombay Millsowners' Association held in February, 1930, to show that in the opinion of the millowners themselves it is necessary to put into practice such matters as the grouping of mills for specialisation in particular kinds of cloth, joint buying and joint marketing.

The association has entered a strong plea for the revision of the Indian Companies Act and has urged that the uncontrolled working of the managing agency system has shaken the confidence of the investors and has to that extent jeopardised the development of the cotton textile industry. Numerous specific suggestions have been made for amendment of the Act.

After referring to the various difficulties through which the industry has been passing, the Association has urged the Board to grant adequate protection to it. It has made it clear that its honest endeavours to describe the deficiencies in the management of the industry would not be misconstrued as evidence of any desire on its part to belittle the importance of the industry. It points out that the need for protection cannot be seriously questioned when even well-managed concerns are not in a position to show a reasonable return on the capital invested.

To the replies are appended three valuable appendices which for the first time give detailed information as to the remuneration of managing agents in 58 different companies, the practice of inserting extra-ordinary clauses in memoranda and articles of association and particulars of directorships held by certain individuals in Bombay.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 8.

In the Stock Exchange to-day giltedged securities suffered a setback which was chiefly ascribed to selling owing to broadening of interest in other sections; otherwise the new account opened with a burst of strength, following week-end Wall Street advices. Some dollar shares, especially Steel-common, were advancing substantially. Leading oils and South African mines were also particularly featured. Under the influence of America good business was done in most commodities and prices were firm particularly in tin, copper, cocoa and rubber but though wheat was higher trading was quiet.—Reuter.

JUMP IN COTTON

LONON, Aug. 8.

There was great excitement in the Liverpool cotton market this evening as a result of the "bullish" American Bureau report which forecast a total production of 11,306,000 bales compared with 17,060,772, the actual production last year. Prices jumped over forty points on the announcement.

TERRORISTS TO BE WIPED OUT

German Chancellor's Ruthless War

BERLIN, August 8.

"Ruthless" measures to stamp out political terrorism by every means at the disposal of the State must be taken, is the opinion expressed by Herr von Papen, who has called for a meeting of the Cabinet on the morning of August 9.—Reuter.

POLITICAL VIOLENCE BY NAZIS

Socialist's House Attacked

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Berlin.—Further out-breaks of lawlessness are reported to-day. At Allenstein, a bomb was thrown from a motor car at the house of a leading Communist, while at Heidelburg incendiary bombs were thrown on Jews. None sustained injuries in either case.

At Nimttsch, a handgrenade was thrown at the house of a leading Socialist, smashing the windows. None of tde perpetrators of the outrage has been arrested. The Governor of Breslau has offered a reward of a thousand marks for their apprehension.—Reuter.

IRISH DELEGATES TO OTTAWA RECALLED

President De Valera Sends Urgent Summonses

OTTAWA, Aug. 8.

In response to an urgent summons from President de Valera, the two of members of the Free State Delegation to the Imperial Conference, Mr. Ryan, (Minister of Agriculture) and Mr. Meyrick, (Secretary to the Agriculture Department), are leaving for Dublin this evening, where it is officially stated that their presence is urgently required.

SENSATIONAL RUMOURS.

The departure follows a series of sensational rumours about the position of the Free State delegation, one of which is said to be that Mr. de Valera has summarily recalled the delegation.

This, however, is quickly denied by the Free State spokesman, who emphatically declares that there is no word of truth in it. Nevertheless, the rumour persisted, and it was not until Mr. Ryan had assured the Conference that his departure had nothing to do with the position of the Free State delegation at the conference and had in no way suggested the withdrawal of the delegation, that it was finally dropped.

It is authoritatively stated that the return of Mr. Ryan and Mr. Meyrick is connected with an "important agricultural report", which is presumed to refer to the position of agriculture in the Free State as a result of the Anglo-Free State tariff war.

Meanwhile negotiations between the Free State and the Dominions are proceeding smoothly, which are expected to produce good results in the course of the week.—Reuter.

SHOW MAY END BY AUGUST 20

LONDON, Aug. 8.

A long meeting took place at Ottawa between the experts of the United Kingdom and the Australian delegation and satisfactory progress is reported. Discussions of the New Zealand, South Africa and Indian Delegations with the United Kingdom representatives have also made headway and points of difference are being narrowed down.

Consultations between the United Kingdom and the Canadian delegates are continuing. It is expected that the conference will conclude to enable the United Kingdom Delegation to sail sometime about August 20.—B.O.W.

SIMLA SOUNDS INDIAN PRINCES

Hammering Out A New R. T. C. Plan

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

I understand that some Indian Princes have been sounded with regard to the new constitutional procedure that has been communicated to Simla for opinion. The attitude of Princes is reported to be that they would welcome another conference, but that they could not agree to appear as assessors before a Joint Select Committee. No opinion on behalf of the Princes would however be officially communicated until they meet in Simla by the end of August.

NO STATES DELEGATION.

It seems that the original idea of the Viceroy of calling an Indian States Delegation to the R. T. C. has been abandoned and in its place, the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes would meet the Viceroy about August 29.

As the constitutional procedure is likely to be announced shortly, British Indian opinion would also crystalize before the Princes meet in Simla, so that they would know how the other partner in the Round Table negotiations looks at the new proposition.

It is said that some difficulty is being experienced with regard to the number of persons who would constitute new conference and their selection.

BELGIAN STRIKE FIZZLES OUT

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Brussels.—Yesterday's vote of the National Miners Conference in favour of a general strike throughout the Belgian coalfields has failed to obtain the response expected. In the Liege coalfield the strike is only partial while in the Central Belgian and Charleroi fields, though the men are out over a large area the conditions are unchanged compared to the last week.—Reuter.

TAGORE'S BEREAVEMENT

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's grandson, Nitindra Gangulee, son of Dr. N. Gangulee, has died in a sanatorium at Blackforest, in Germany.—Reuter.

AND THIS IS SCIENCE!

Cruel Experiments On Young Dogs

ZURICH, August 8.

Despite many protests by dog-lovers all the world over, the International Dental Federation has decided to proceed with the proposal of holding a prize competition for scientific treatment of infected root canals involving a long series of painful experiments on young dogs.

The prize will be a thousand dollars and a gold medal. Dogs will have the nerves of their teeth extracted and the canals infected with a culture from septic human teeth.—Reuter.

SPOILING FOR A FIGHT

LAHORE, Aug. 9.

Reports from all over the province are being daily received of meetings of Sikhs and Muslims held to emphasise their respective claims in an autonomous Punjab. The meetings have been specially marked by exhortations to be ready for "the coming struggle."

At Multan on Sunday a procession of about 10,000 Muslims ended in a meeting at which the president asked the Mahomedans to carry lathis and hatchets and use them in self-defence if there was no other alternative. Subsequently a resolution was passed requesting Government to permit the carrying of the sword in the district.—A. P.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S LETTERS

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 9.

The delay that used to occur recently in the receipt and despatch of letters to Mr. Gandhi in Yerroda Jail now no longer occurs. Letters written by Mr. Gandhi this week to inmates of his ashram have been received at the regular time.—A.P.

Home-Grown Vegetables For British Tables

GARDNERS' PLANS

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Britain's market gardeners have received immense encouragement from the emergency customs duties on horticultural products imposed several months ago. The Imports Advisory Committee is satisfied that the emergency duties have caused home producers to extend their operations and they have been impressed by the extent to which British market gardeners are planning to take advantage of their new opportunities.

The Advisory Committee has therefore decided to withdraw the emergency duties, substituting a permanent schedule of duties which came into force on September 1. It is understood that the permanent duties are approximately the same as the emergency duties with certain modifications. The products affected mainly comprise fresh fruits and vegetables, which have hitherto been largely supplied by the Continent.—Reuter.

BRITISH FASCISTS FOR BOLIVIA

500 Ex-Servicemen Offer To Enlist

LONDON, Aug. 8.

A private organisation known as the "British Fascisti" has offered Bolivia "five hundred trained soldiers" who are prepared to sail at a moment's notice should "Bolivia be forced to fight," according to a Bolivian Legation official in London.

The "Fascists" say that they could increase their force, which is alleged to be largely composed of ex-servicemen, to ten thousand strong within a fortnight if so desired.

The legation is much impressed by the "noble" offer.—Reuter.

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